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思考题

2-3 区别变压器的主磁通和漏磁通，并指出激磁各磁通的磁动势。

答：主磁通同时交链一、二次绕组，磁路沿铁芯闭合，磁阻小，磁通密度大，磁路易饱和，与激磁电流呈非线性；漏磁通只和自身绕组交链，磁路所经路径大部分为非磁性材料，磁阻大，磁通密度小，磁路不饱和，与绕组中的电流呈线性。主磁通通过电磁感应传递功率；漏磁通只产生漏阻抗压降。

主磁通由一、二次磁动势共同产生；一次漏磁通由一次磁动势励磁，二次漏磁通由二次磁动势励磁。

2-4 在作变压器的等效电路时，励磁回路中的 r_m 代表什么电阻？这一电阻能否用直流电表来测量？

答： r_m 是表示变压器铁芯损耗的等效电阻，即是用来计算变压器铁芯损耗的模拟电阻，它并非实质电阻，故不能用直流电表来测量。

2-5 变压器中的励磁电抗 x_m 的物理意义是什么？在变压器中希望 x_m 大好，还是小好？

答：变压器的励磁电抗 x_m 是与主磁通对应的感抗，它反应了变压器铁芯的磁化能力。变压器中希望 x_m 大好，说明变压器铁芯的磁导率很大，所需的励磁电流小。

2-6 压器一次电压超过额定电压时，其励磁电流 I_m 、励磁电阻 r_m 、励磁电抗 x_m 和铁耗 p_{Fe} 将如何变化？

答：由 $U_1 \approx E_1 = 4.44 f N_1 \Phi_m$ 可知，电压增大， Φ_m 增大，励磁磁动势 $N_1 I_m$ 增大，励磁电流 I_m 增大； Φ_m 增大，铁耗 $p_{Fe} \propto B_m^2$ ， p_{Fe} 增大； Φ_m 增大，磁路饱和程度上升， x_m 减小；

由于磁路饱和， I_m 增加的幅度比 B_m 增加的幅度大，由 $r_m = \frac{p_{Fe}}{I_m^2}$ 可知， r_m 减小。

励磁电流 I_m 增大；励磁电阻 r_m 减小；励磁电抗 x_m 减小；铁耗 p_{Fe} 增大。

2-7 如将频率 $f = 50\text{Hz}$ 的变压器，用于频率 $f = 60\text{Hz}$ 的电源上（电压相同），问励磁电流 I_m 、励磁电阻 r_m 、励磁电抗 x_m 、短路电抗 x_k 和铁耗 p_{Fe} 将如何变化？

答：由 $U_1 \approx E_1 = 4.44 f N_1 \Phi_m$ 可知，频率 f 增大， Φ_m 减小，励磁磁动势 $N_1 I_m$ 减小，励磁电流 I_m 减小； Φ_m 减小，饱和度减小，频率上升，励磁电抗 x_m 增加；铁耗 $p_{Fe} \propto f^{1.3} B_m^2$ ， p_{Fe}

减小； p_{Fe} 减小的幅度比 I_m^2 减小的幅度小，由 $r_m = \frac{p_{Fe}}{I_m^2}$ 可知， r_m 增大；由于漏磁磁阻线性，

频率增大，一、二次绕组漏抗增大，短路电抗 x_k 增加。

励磁电流 I_m 减小；励磁电阻 r_m 增大；励磁电抗 x_m 增加；短路电抗 x_k 增加；铁耗 p_{Fe} 减小。

2-13 试写出当变压器供给的负载电流的负载系数为 β 时的电压变化实用公式。

答： $\Delta U\% = [\beta(u_{a*} \cos \theta_2 + u_{r*} \sin \theta_2) + \frac{1}{2} \beta^2 (u_{a*} \cos \theta_2 - u_{r*} \sin \theta_2)^2] \times 100\%$

简化为： $\Delta U\% = \beta(u_{a*} \cos \theta_2 + u_{r*} \sin \theta_2) \times 100\%$

习题：

2-3

解：

$$(1) I_{INL} = I_{IN} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3} U_{IN}} = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 10000} = 28.9 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{INph} = \frac{I_{IN}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{28.9}{\sqrt{3}} = 16.7 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{2Nph} = I_{2NL} = I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 400} = 721.7 \text{ A}$$

(2)

$$k = \frac{U_{1Nph}}{U_{2Nph}} = \frac{U_{1N}}{U_{2N} / \sqrt{3}} = \frac{10000}{400 / \sqrt{3}} = 43.3$$

$$N_2 = \frac{N_1}{43.3} = \frac{960}{43.3} \approx 22$$

$$E_t = \frac{U_{2N}}{\sqrt{3}N_2} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3} \times 22} = 10.5 \text{ V}$$

(3)

$$A_{Fe} = \frac{E_t}{4.44 f N_1 B_m} \approx \frac{U_1}{4.44 f N_1 B_m} = \frac{U_{1N}}{4.44 f N_1 B_m} = \frac{10000}{4.44 \times 50 \times 960 \times 1.4} = 0.0335 \text{ m}^2$$

(4)

$$A_{cu1} = \frac{I_{1N}}{J} = \frac{16.7}{3} = 5.57 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{cu2} = \frac{I_{2N}}{J} = \frac{721.7}{3} = 240.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

2-8

解：法一

$$(1) \quad I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{320 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 6300} = 29.3 \text{ A}, \quad I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{320 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 400} = 461.9 \text{ A}$$

$$k = \frac{U_{1Nph}}{U_{2Nph}} = \frac{U_{1N} / \sqrt{3}}{U_{2N}} = \frac{6300 / \sqrt{3}}{400} = 9.1$$

$$Z_{m(\text{低})} = \frac{U_{20ph}}{I_{20ph}} = \frac{U_{20}}{I_{20L} / \sqrt{3}} = \frac{400}{27.7 / \sqrt{3}} = 25.01 \Omega$$

$$r_{m(\text{低})} = \frac{p_{20} / 3}{I_{20ph}^2} = \frac{p_{20} / 3}{(I_{20L} / \sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{1.45 \times 10^3}{(27.7)^2} = 1.89 \Omega$$

$$x_{m(\text{低})} = \sqrt{Z_{m(\text{低})}^2 - r_{m(\text{低})}^2} = \sqrt{25.01^2 - 1.89^2} = 24.94 \Omega$$

$$Z_{2b} = \frac{U_{2Nph}}{I_{2Nph}} = \frac{U_{2N}}{I_{2N} / \sqrt{3}} = \frac{400}{461.9 / \sqrt{3}} = 1.5 \Omega$$

$$Z_{m*} = \frac{Z_{m(\text{低})}}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{25.01}{1.5} = 16.67; \quad r_{m*} = \frac{r_{m(\text{低})}}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{1.89}{1.5} = 1.26; \quad x_{m*} = \frac{x_{m(\text{低})}}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{24.94}{1.5} = 16.62$$

$$Z_k = \frac{U_{1kph}}{I_{1kph}} = \frac{U_{1kL} / \sqrt{3}}{I_{1k}} = \frac{284 / \sqrt{3}}{29.3} = 5.6 \Omega$$

$$r_k = \frac{p_{1k} / 3}{I_{1kph}^2} = \frac{p_{1k} / 3}{I_{1k}^2} = \frac{5.7 \times 10^3 / 3}{29.3^2} = 2.21 \Omega$$

$$x_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - r_k^2} = \sqrt{5.6^2 - 2.21^2} = 5.15 \Omega$$

$$Z_{1b} = \frac{U_{1Nph}}{I_{1Nph}} = \frac{U_{1N} / \sqrt{3}}{I_{1N}} = \frac{6300 / \sqrt{3}}{29.3} = 124.14 \Omega$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{Z_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{5.6}{124.14} = 0.0451; \quad r_{k*} = \frac{r_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{2.21}{124.14} = 0.0178; \quad x_{k*} = \frac{x_k}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{5.15}{124.14} = 0.0415$$

(2) 设每相负载电阻为 r_{LY} , 则 $r_{LA} = 3r_{LY}$

$$\frac{U_{1Nph}}{I_{1Nph}} = \frac{U_{1N} / \sqrt{3}}{I_{1N}} = \sqrt{(r_k + 3k^2 r_{LY})^2 + x_k^2}$$

$$\text{得: } \frac{6300 / \sqrt{3}}{29.3} = \sqrt{(2.21 + 3 \times 9.1^2 \times r_{LY})^2 + 5.15^2}$$

解之得: $r_{LY} = 0.49\Omega$

法二

$$(1) \quad I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{320 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 6300} = 29.3A, \quad I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{320 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 400} = 461.9A$$

$$\text{空载时: } U_{20*} = 1, \quad I_{20*} = \frac{I_{20}}{I_{2N}} = \frac{27.7}{461.9} = 0.06, \quad p_{20*} = \frac{p_{20}}{S_N} = \frac{1.45}{320} = 0.00453$$

$$Z_{m*} = \frac{U_{20*}}{I_{20*}} = \frac{1}{0.06} = 16.67, \quad r_{m*} = \frac{p_{20*}}{I_{20*}^2} = \frac{0.00453}{0.06^2} = 1.258$$

$$x_{m*} = \sqrt{Z_{m*}^2 - r_{m*}^2} = \sqrt{16.67^2 - 1.258^2} = 16.62$$

$$\text{短路时: } I_{1k*} = 1, \quad U_{1k*} = \frac{U_{1k}}{U_{2N}} = \frac{284}{6300} = 0.0451, \quad p_{1k*} = \frac{p_{1k}}{S_N} = \frac{5.7}{320} = 0.0178$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{U_{1k*}}{I_{1k*}} = \frac{0.0451}{1} = 0.0451, \quad r_{k*} = \frac{p_{1k*}}{I_{1k*}^2} = \frac{0.0178}{1^2} = 0.0178$$

$$x_{k*} = \sqrt{Z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = \sqrt{0.0451^2 - 0.0178^2} = 0.0414$$

$$(2) \quad U_{1*} = 1, \quad I_{1*} = I_{2*} = 1, \quad \frac{U_{1*}}{I_{1*}} = 1 = \sqrt{(r_{k*} + r_{LA*})^2 + x_{k*}^2} = \sqrt{(0.0178 + r_{LA*})^2 + 0.0414^2}$$

解之得: $r_{LA*} = 0.9813\Omega$

$$Z_{2b} = \frac{U_{2Nph}}{I_{2Nph}} = \frac{U_{2N}}{I_{2N} / \sqrt{3}} = \frac{400}{461.9 / \sqrt{3}} = 1.5\Omega$$

$$r_{LA} = r_{LA*} \times Z_{2b} = 0.9813 \times 1.5 = 1.472\Omega$$

$$r_{LY} = \frac{r_{LA}}{3} = \frac{1.472}{3} = 0.49\Omega$$

2-9

解: 法一

$$(1) \quad I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{125000}{\sqrt{3} \times 110} = 656.1A, \quad I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{125000}{\sqrt{3} \times 11} = 6561A$$

$$k = \frac{U_{1Nph}}{U_{2Nph}} = \frac{U_{1N} / \sqrt{3}}{U_{2N}} = \frac{110 / \sqrt{3}}{11} = 5.8$$

$$Z_{m(\text{低})} = \frac{U_{20ph}}{I_{20ph}} = \frac{U_{20}}{I_{20L} / \sqrt{3}} = \frac{11000}{0.02 \times 6561 / \sqrt{3}} = 145.19\Omega$$

$$r_{m(\text{低})} = \frac{p_{20} / 3}{I_{20ph}^2} = \frac{p_{20} / 3}{(I_{20L} / \sqrt{3})^2} = \frac{133 \times 10^3}{(0.02 \times 6561)^2} = 7.72\Omega$$

$$x_{m(\text{低})} = \sqrt{Z_{m(\text{低})}^2 - r_{m(\text{低})}^2} = \sqrt{145.19^2 - 7.72^2} = 144.98\Omega$$

$$Z_{2b} = \frac{U_{2Nph}}{I_{2Nph}} = \frac{U_{2N}}{I_{2N} / \sqrt{3}} = \frac{11000}{6561 / \sqrt{3}} = 2.9\Omega$$

$$Z_{m*} = \frac{Z_{m(低)}}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{145.19}{2.9} = 50.07; \quad r_{m*} = \frac{r_{m(低)}}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{7.72}{2.9} = 2.66; \quad x_{m*} = \frac{x_{m(低)}}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{144.98}{2.9} = 49.99$$

$$Z_k = \frac{U_{1kph}}{I_{1kph}} = \frac{U_{1kL} / \sqrt{3}}{I_{1k}} = \frac{0.105 \times 110000 / \sqrt{3}}{656.1} = 10.16\Omega$$

$$r_k = \frac{p_{1k} / 3}{I_{1kph}^2} = \frac{p_{1k} / 3}{I_{1k}^2} = \frac{600 \times 10^3 / 3}{656.1^2} = 0.46\Omega$$

$$x_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - r_k^2} = \sqrt{10.16^2 - 0.46^2} = 10.15\Omega$$

$$Z_{1b} = \frac{U_{1Nph}}{I_{1Nph}} = \frac{U_{1N} / \sqrt{3}}{I_{1N}} = \frac{110000 / \sqrt{3}}{656.1} = 96.8\Omega$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{Z_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{10.16}{96.8} = 0.105; \quad r_{k*} = \frac{r_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{0.46}{96.8} = 0.0048; \quad x_{k*} = \frac{x_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{10.15}{96.8} = 0.1049$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \dot{U}'_2 = kU_{2Nph} \angle 0^\circ, \text{ 则 } \dot{I}'_2 = \frac{I_{2Nph}}{k} \angle -36.87^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_1 &= \dot{U}'_2 + \dot{I}'_2 Z_k = kU_{2Nph} \angle 0^\circ + \frac{I_{2Nph}}{k} \angle -36.87^\circ \cdot (r_k + jx_k) \\ &= \frac{110 / \sqrt{3}}{11} \times 11 \times 10^3 \angle 0^\circ + \frac{6561}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{11}{110 / \sqrt{3}} \angle -36.87^\circ \cdot (0.46 + j10.15) \\ &= 63.51 \times 10^3 \angle 0^\circ + 656.1 \angle -36.87^\circ \cdot 10.16 \angle 87.41^\circ \\ &= 63.51 \times 10^3 \angle 0^\circ + 6.67 \times 10^3 \angle 50.54^\circ \\ &= 67.75 \times 10^3 + j5.15 \times 10^3 \\ &= 67.95 \times 10^3 \angle 4.4^\circ \\ U_{1L} &= \sqrt{3} \times 67.95 = 117.69 \text{ kV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_1 &= \dot{I}'_2 + \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_m} = 656.1 \angle -36.87^\circ + \frac{67.95 \times 10^3 \angle 4.4^\circ}{5.8^2 (7.72 + j144.98)} \\ &= 656.1 \angle -36.87^\circ + \frac{67.95 \times 10^3 \angle 4.4^\circ}{5.8^2 \times 145.19 \angle 86.95^\circ} \\ &= 656.1 \angle -36.87^\circ + 13.91 \angle -82.55^\circ \\ &= 526.68 - j407.45 = 665.89 \angle -37.72^\circ \\ I_{1L} &= 665.89 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{U_1 - U'_2}{U_1} \times 100\% = \frac{67.95 - 63.51}{67.95} \times 100\% = 6.53\%$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{U_1 - U'_2}{U_{1N}} \times 100\% = \frac{67.95 - 63.51}{63.51} \times 100\% = 6.99\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\% = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 11 \times 6561 \times \cos 36.87^\circ}{\sqrt{3} \times 117.69 \times 665.89 \times \cos(37.72^\circ + 4.4^\circ)} \times 100\% = 99.32\%$$

$$\Delta U\% = \beta(u_{a*} \cos \theta_2 + u_{r*} \sin \theta_2) \times 100\%$$

$$= 1 \cdot (0.0048 \cos 36.87 + 0.1049 \sin 36.87) \times 100\% = 6.67\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2 + \beta^2 p_{kN} + p_0} \times 100\% = \frac{125000 \times 0.8}{125000 \times 0.8 + 600 + 133} \times 100\% = 99.27\%$$

(4)

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{p_0}{p_{kN}}} = \sqrt{\frac{133}{600}} = 0.4708$$

$$\eta = \frac{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2 + 2p_0} \times 100\% = \frac{0.4708 \times 125000 \times 0.8}{0.4708 \times 125000 \times 0.8 + 2 \times 133} \times 100\% = 99.44\%$$

法二

$$(1) I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{125000}{\sqrt{3} \times 110} = 656.1A, \quad I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{125000}{\sqrt{3} \times 11} = 6561A$$

$$\text{空载时: } U_{20*} = 1, \quad I_{20*} = \frac{I_{20}}{I_{2N}} = 0.02, \quad p_{20*} = \frac{p_{20}}{S_N} = \frac{133}{125000} = 0.001064$$

$$Z_{m*} = \frac{U_{20*}}{I_{20*}} = \frac{1}{0.02} = 50, \quad r_{m*} = \frac{p_{20*}}{I_{20*}^2} = \frac{0.001064}{0.02^2} = 2.66$$

$$x_{m*} = \sqrt{Z_{m*}^2 - r_{m*}^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 2.66^2} = 49.93$$

$$\text{短路时: } I_{1k*} = 1, \quad U_{1k*} = 0.105, \quad p_{1k*} = \frac{p_{1k}}{S_N} = \frac{600}{125000} = 0.0048$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{U_{1k*}}{I_{1k*}} = \frac{0.105}{1} = 0.105, \quad r_{k*} = \frac{p_{1k*}}{I_{1k*}^2} = \frac{0.0048}{1^2} = 0.0048$$

$$x_{k*} = \sqrt{Z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = \sqrt{0.105^2 - 0.0048^2} = 0.1049$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \dot{U}_{2*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ, \text{ 则 } \dot{I}_{2*} = 1 \angle -36.87^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{1*} = \dot{U}_{2*} + \dot{I}_{2*} Z_{k*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ + 1 \angle -36.87^\circ \cdot (0.0048 + j0.1049)$$

$$= 1 + 1 \angle -36.87^\circ \cdot 0.105 \angle 87.38^\circ$$

$$= 1 + 0.105 \angle 50.51^\circ$$

$$= 1.0667 + j0.081$$

$$= 1.0698 \angle 4.36^\circ$$

$$U_{1L} = 1.0698 \times 110 = 117.68kV$$

$$\dot{I}_{1*} = \dot{I}_{2*} + \frac{\dot{U}_{1*}}{Z_{m*}} = 1 \angle -36.87^\circ + \frac{1.0698 \angle 4.36^\circ}{2.66 + j49.93}$$

$$= 1 \angle -36.87^\circ + \frac{1.0698 \angle 4.36^\circ}{50 \angle 86.95^\circ}$$

$$= 1 \angle -36.87^\circ + 0.0214 \angle -82.59^\circ$$

$$= 0.8 - j0.6 + 0.00263 - j0.0212$$

$$= 0.80263 - j0.6212$$

$$= 1.015 \angle -37.74^\circ$$

$$I_{1L} = 1.015 \times 656.1 = 665.94A$$

(3)

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{U_1 - U_2'}{U_1} \times 100\% = \frac{U_{1*} - U_{2*}'}{U_{1*}} \times 100\% = \frac{1.0699 - 1}{1.0699} \times 100\% = 6.53\%$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{U_1 - U'_2}{U_{1N}} \times 100\% = (U_{1*} - 1) \times 100\% = 6.99\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{2*}}{P_{1*}} \times 100\% = \frac{U_{2*} I_{2*} \cos 36.87^\circ}{U_{1*} I_{1*} \cos 37.74^\circ} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{\cos 36.87^\circ}{1.0699 \times 1.015 \cos(37.74^\circ + 4.36^\circ)} \times 100\% = 99.29\%$$

$$\Delta U\% = \beta(u_{a*} \cos \theta_2 + u_{r*} \sin \theta_2) \times 100\%$$

$$= 1 \cdot (0.0048 \cos 36.87 + 0.1049 \sin 36.87) \times 100\% = 6.67\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{\beta \cos \theta_2}{\beta \cos \theta_2 + \beta^2 p_{kN*} + p_{0*}} \times 100\% = \frac{0.8}{0.8 + 0.0048 + 0.001064} \times 100\% = 99.28\%$$

(4)

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{p_{0*}}{p_{kN*}}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.001064}{0.0048}} = 0.4708$$

$$\eta = \frac{\beta \cos \theta_2}{\beta \cos \theta_2 + 2p_{0*}} \times 100\% = \frac{0.4708 \times 0.8}{0.4708 \times 0.8 + 2 \times 0.001048} \times 100\% = 99.44\%$$

补充:

三相变压器100kVA, 6000/230V, Yy 连接, $u_k = 5.5\%$, $p_k = 2.4\text{kW}$, 二次侧三角形连接三 $P_N = 17\text{kW}$ 相平衡负载, 每相负载阻抗 $Z_L = 1.272 + j0.954\Omega$ 欧, 忽略励磁电流。试求负载电流, 二次端电压, 一次侧功率因数。

解: 法一

$$u_k = 5.5\%$$

$$U_{1k} = u_k \times U_{1N} = 0.055 \times 6000 = 330\text{V}$$

$$I_{1k} = I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{100 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 6000} = 9.623\text{A}$$

$$Z_k = \frac{U_{1kph}}{I_{1kph}} = \frac{U_{1k} / \sqrt{3}}{I_{1k}} = \frac{330 / \sqrt{3}}{9.623} = 19.8\Omega$$

$$r_k = \frac{p_{1k} / 3}{I_{1kph}^2} = \frac{p_{1k} / 3}{I_{1k}^2} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^3 / 3}{9.623^2} = 8.64\Omega$$

$$x_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - r_k^2} = \sqrt{19.8^2 - 8.64^2} = 17.82\Omega$$

$$k = \frac{U_{1Nph}}{U_{2Nph}} = \frac{U_{1N}}{U_{2N}} = \frac{6000}{230} = 26.1$$

$$Z_{LY} = \frac{Z_{LA}}{3} = \frac{1.272 + j0.954}{3} = 0.424 + j0.318\Omega$$

$$Z'_{LY} = k^2 Z_{LY} = 26.1^2 (0.424 + j0.318) = 288.83 + j216.62\Omega$$

$$Z = Z_k + Z'_{LY} = 297.47 + j234.44\Omega$$

$$I'_2 = \frac{U_{1Nph}}{|Z|} = \frac{U_{1N} / \sqrt{3}}{|Z|} = \frac{6000 / \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{297.47^2 + 234.44^2}} = \frac{6000 / \sqrt{3}}{378.75} = 9.15\text{A}$$

$$I_2 = kI'_2 = 26.1 \times 9.15 = 238.8\text{A}$$

$$U_2 = \sqrt{3}I_2|Z_{LY}| = \sqrt{3} \times 238.8 \times \sqrt{0.424^2 + 0.318^2} = \sqrt{3} \times 238.8 \times 0.53 = 219.2V$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{297.47}{378.75} = 0.785$$

法二

$$U_{k*} = 0.055; \quad I_{k*} = 1; \quad p_{k*} = \frac{2.4}{100} = 0.024$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{U_{1k*}}{I_{1k*}} = 0.055; \quad r_{k*} = \frac{p_{1k*}}{I_{1k*}^2} = 0.024; \quad x_{k*} = \sqrt{Z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = \sqrt{0.055^2 - 0.024^2} = 0.05\Omega$$

$$Z_{LY} = \frac{Z_{LA}}{3} = \frac{1.272 + j0.954}{3} = 0.424 + j0.318\Omega$$

$$Z_{1b} = \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{6000^2}{100 \times 10^3} = 360\Omega; \quad Z_{2b} = \frac{U_{2N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{230^2}{100 \times 10^3} = 0.529\Omega$$

$$Z_{LY*} = \frac{Z_{LY}}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{0.424 + j0.318}{0.529} = 0.803 + j0.601$$

$$Z_* = 0.827 + j0.651$$

$$I_{2*} = \frac{1}{|Z_*|} = \frac{1}{1.052} = 0.951$$

$$I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{100 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 230} = 251A$$

$$I_2 = I_{2*} \times I_{2N} = 0.951 \times 251 = 238.7A$$

$$U_2 = \sqrt{3}I_2|Z_{LY}| = \sqrt{3} \times 238.8 \times \sqrt{0.424^2 + 0.318^2} = \sqrt{3} \times 238.8 \times 0.53 = 219.2V$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{0.827}{1.052} = 0.786$$

思考题

9-2 异步电机的主磁路包括哪几部分，为什么定子和转子都要用导磁性能良好的硅钢片制成？

答：异步电机的主磁路包括：气隙、定子齿、定子轭、转子齿和转子轭（空气隙、定子铁芯和转子铁芯）；定子和转子都要用导磁性能良好的硅钢片制成，可以减小励磁电流并减小铁耗（涡流损耗和磁滞损耗），从而提高电机的效率和功率因数。

9-4 为什么异步电机必须有转差率？如何根据转差率的大小区别各种运行状态？

答：只有存在转差率才能保证转子绕组与气隙磁场之间有相对运动，从而在闭合的转子绕组中产生感应电动势和感应电流，感应电流与气隙磁场相作用产生转矩，实现机电能量转换。

(1) $n > n_1; s < 0$ ：电机处于发电机运行状态，电磁转矩为制动转矩，将机械能转化为电能，当 $|s| < |s_k|$ 时， $|s|$ 越大，电磁转矩和负载越大；

(2) $0 \leq n < n_1; 0 < s \leq 1$ ：电机处于电动机运行状态，电磁转矩为驱动转矩，将电转化为机械能，当 $0 < s < s_k$ 时， s 越大，电磁转矩和负载越大；

(3) $n < 0; 1 < s$ ：电机处于电磁制动状态，电磁转矩为制动转矩，从轴吸收机械能，同时从电网吸收电能，共同转化为电机损耗， s 越大，电磁转矩和负载越大。

9-6 三相异步电动机的转速变化，转子所产生的磁动势在空间的转速是否发生变化？为什么？

答：不会发生变化。转子所产生的磁动势在空间的转速为 $\frac{60f_2}{p} + n = \frac{60sf_1}{p} + n = sn_1 + n = n_1$ ，

即为同步转速，与转子的转速无关。

9-7 当异步电动机运行时，定子电流的频率是多少？转子电流的频率是多少？它们分别是由什么因素决定？

答：定子电流的频率取决于电源的频率，我国为 50Hz；转子电流的频率为 $f_2 = \frac{p\Delta n}{60} = sf_1$ ，

取决于转子相对于定子旋转磁场的转速和电机的极对数（转差率与定子电源频率）。

9-12 试分析下列情况下异步电机的最大转矩、临界转差率和起动转矩将如何变化？

(1) 转子回路中串电阻；

答： T_m 与转子回路电阻无关，所以 T_m 不变； s_k 与转子回路电阻成正比，所以 s_k 变大；由转矩-转差率特性曲线可知，在一定范围内时 T_{st} 变大。

(2) 定子回路中串电阻；

答：由 T_m 、 s_k 和 T_{st} 的表达式可知： T_m 变小， s_k 变小， T_{st} 变小。

(3) 降低电源电压；

答：由 T_m 、 s_k 和 T_{st} 的表达式可知： T_m 变小， s_k 不变， T_{st} 变小。

(4) 降低电源频率；

答：由 T_m 、 s_k 和 T_{st} 的表达式可知： T_m 变大， s_k 变大， T_{st} 变大。

9-13 为什么三相异步电动机空载运行时，转子侧功率因数 $\cos\theta_2$ 很高，而定子侧功率因数 $\cos\theta_1$ 却很低？为什么额定负载时转子侧功率因数并不很高，而定子侧功率因数比较高？

答：空载时， s 很小，接近于 0，由 $\cos\theta_2 = \frac{\frac{r_2'}{s}}{\sqrt{(\frac{r_2'}{s})^2 + x_2'^2}} = \frac{r_2'}{\sqrt{r_2'^2 + (sx_2')^2}}$ 可知， $\cos\theta_2 \approx 1$ ，而

此时定子电流基本上是励磁电流，为感性无功电流，所以定子侧功率因数很低，约为 0.2；额定负载时，与空载相比，转差率增大，转子侧功率因数有所降低，此时电机输出有功功率，定子中有功电流所占比重较大，因此，定子侧的功率因数较高，约 0.85。

9-14 为什么异步电机无论处于何种运行情况，功率因数总是滞后的？

答：因为异步电机无论处于何种运行情况都需电源向定子提供励磁电流，该电流为感性无功电流，因此功率因数总是滞后的；再从其等效电路可以看出，其等效电路由电感和电阻组成，

其等效阻抗为感性阻抗，其定子电流总是滞后于定子电压，所以其功率因数总是滞后的。

习题：

9-4

解：（1）由 $n_N = 1470\text{r/min}$ 和 $s_N = 0.02 \sim 0.06$ 可知： $n_1 = 1500\text{r/min}$ ； $p = 2$

$$s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1457}{1500} = 0.0287$$

$$(2) P_{1N} = \frac{P_{2N}}{\eta_N} = \frac{90}{0.895} = 100.559\text{kW}$$

$$I_{1N} = \frac{P_{1N}}{\sqrt{3}U_N \cos\theta_{1N}} = \frac{100.559 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 3000 \times 0.86} = 22.5\text{A}$$

$$T_{2N} = \frac{P_{2N}}{2\pi n_N} = \frac{90 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 1457} = 590\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$(3) q = \frac{Z}{2pm} = \frac{48}{4 \times 3} = 4; \quad \alpha = \frac{p \times 360^\circ}{48} = \frac{2 \times 360^\circ}{48} = 15^\circ; \quad \tau = \frac{Z}{2p} = \frac{48}{4} = 12;$$

$$\beta = (\tau - y)\alpha = (12 - 10) \times 15^\circ = 30^\circ$$

定子：

$$K_{p1} = \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \cos 15^\circ = 0.9659$$

$$K_{d1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{4 \times 15}{2}}{4 \times \sin \frac{15}{2}} = 0.9577$$

$$K_{N1} = K_{p1} K_{d1} = 0.9659 \times 0.9577 = 0.925$$

$$N_1 = \frac{pqS}{a} = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 40}{1} = 320$$

转子：

$$q = \frac{Z}{2pm} = \frac{60}{4 \times 3} = 5; \quad \alpha = \frac{p \times 360^\circ}{60} = \frac{2 \times 360^\circ}{60} = 12^\circ; \quad \tau = \frac{Z}{2p} = \frac{48}{4} = 12;$$

$$K_{p2} = 1$$

$$K_{d2} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{5 \times 12}{2}}{5 \times \sin \frac{12}{2}} = 0.9567$$

$$K_{N2} = K_{p2} K_{d2} = 1 \times 0.9567 = 0.9567$$

$$N_2 = \frac{pqS}{a} = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 2}{1} = 20$$

$$K_1 = \frac{m_1 N_1 K_{N1}}{m_2 N_2 K_{N2}} = \frac{3 \times 320 \times 0.925}{3 \times 20 \times 0.9567} = 15.47$$

$$K_e = \frac{N_1 K_{N1}}{N_2 K_{N2}} = \frac{320 \times 0.925}{20 \times 0.9567} = 15.47$$

$$K_1 K_e = 15.47 \times 15.47 = 239.32$$

$$(4) \Phi_m = \frac{E_1}{4.44 f_1 N_1 K_{N1}} = \frac{0.9 \times \frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}}}{4.44 \times 50 \times 320 \times 0.925} = 0.0237\text{Wb}$$

$$B_m = \frac{\Phi_m}{\frac{2}{\pi} l \tau} = \frac{\Phi_m}{\frac{2}{\pi} \times l \times \frac{\pi D_a}{2p}} = \frac{0.0237}{\frac{18 \times 35 \times 10^{-4}}{2}} = 0.7524 \text{T}$$

$$(5) E_2 = 4.44 s f_1 N_2 K_{N2} \Phi_m = 4.44 \times 0.0287 \times 50 \times 20 \times 0.9567 \times 0.0237 = 2.89 \text{V}$$

$$f_2 = s f_1 = 0.0287 \times 50 = 1.435 \text{Hz}$$

$$(6) F_m = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{N_1 K_{N1}}{p} I = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{320 \times 0.925}{2} \times 22.5 = 4495.5 \text{A}$$

9-5

$$\text{解: (1) } p = 3; \quad n_1 = 1000 \text{r/min}; \quad s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1000 - 975}{1000} = 0.025$$

$$Z'_2 = \frac{r'_2}{s_N} + jx'_2 = \frac{0.45}{0.025} + 2j = 18 + 2j = 18.11 \angle 6.34^\circ$$

$$Z = Z_1 + \frac{Z_m Z'_2}{Z_m + Z'_2} = 0.42 + 2j + \frac{(4.67 + 48.7j)(18 + 2j)}{(4.67 + 48.7j) + (18 + 2j)} = 0.42 + 2j + \frac{48.92 \angle 84.52^\circ \times 18.11 \angle 6.34^\circ}{55.54 \angle 65.91^\circ}$$

$$= 0.42 + 2j + 14.46 + 6.73j = 14.88 + 8.73j = 17.25 \angle 30.4^\circ$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_{ph} \angle 0^\circ}{Z} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{17.25 \angle 30.4^\circ} = 100.41 \angle -30.4^\circ$$

$$I'_2 = \frac{I_1 Z_m}{Z_m + Z'_2} = \frac{100.41 \angle -30.4^\circ \times 48.92 \angle 84.52^\circ}{55.54 \angle 65.91^\circ} = 88.44 \angle -11.79^\circ$$

$$(2) \quad c_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1 + \frac{2}{48.7} = 1.04$$

$$I'_2 = \frac{U_{ph} \angle 0^\circ}{(r_1 + c_1 \frac{r'_2}{s_N}) + j(x_1 + c_1 x'_2)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{(0.42 + 1.04 \times \frac{0.45}{0.025}) + j(2 + 1.04 \times 2)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{19.14 + j4.08}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{19.57 \angle 12.03^\circ} = 88.51 \angle -12.03^\circ$$

$$I'_m = \frac{U_{ph} \angle 0^\circ}{(r_1 + r_m) + j(x_1 + x_m)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{(0.42 + 4.67) + j(2 + 48.7)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{50.95 \angle 84.27^\circ} = 34 \angle -84.27^\circ$$

$$I_1 = I'_m + \frac{I'_2}{c_1} = 34 \angle -84.27^\circ + \frac{88.51}{1.04} \angle -12.03^\circ = 86.63 - j51.57 = 100.82 \angle -30.76^\circ$$

(3)

$$I'_2 = \frac{U_{ph} \angle 0^\circ}{(r_1 + \frac{r'_2}{s_N}) + j(x_1 + x'_2)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{(0.42 + \frac{0.45}{0.025}) + j(2 + 2)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{18.85 \angle 12.25^\circ} = 91.89 \angle -12.25^\circ$$

$$I'_m = \frac{U_{ph} \angle 0^\circ}{(r_1 + r_m) + j(x_1 + x_m)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{(0.42 + 4.67) + j(2 + 48.7)} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{50.95 \angle 84.27^\circ} = 34 \angle -84.27^\circ$$

$$I_1 = I'_m + I'_2 = 34 \angle -84.27^\circ + 91.89 \angle -12.25^\circ = 93.19 - j53.33 = 107.37 \angle -29.78^\circ$$

9-6

解: (1)

$$P_M = P_1 - p_{cu1} - p_{Fe} = 6320 - 341 - 167.5 = 5811.5 \text{W}$$

$$P_i = P_M - p_{cu2} = 5811.5 - 237.5 = 5574 \text{W}$$

$$P_2 = P_1 - p_{\text{mec}} - p_{\text{ad}} = 5574 - 45 - 29 = 5500 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\% = \frac{5500}{6320} \times 100\% = 87.03\%$$

$$(2) \quad s = \frac{p_{\text{cu2}}}{P_M} = \frac{237.5}{5811.5} = 0.041$$

$$n = n_1(1-s) = 1500(1-0.041) = 1438.5 \text{ r/min}$$

$$(3) \quad T = \frac{P_M}{\frac{2\pi n_1}{60}} = \frac{5811.5}{\frac{2\pi \times 1500}{60}} = 37.02 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{P_2}{\frac{2\pi n}{60}} = \frac{5500}{\frac{2\pi \times 1438.5}{60}} = 36.53 \text{ Nm}$$

9-7

法一:

解: (1) 由题意得: $x_1 = x'_2 = 4r_1 = 4 \times 0.742 = 2.968 \Omega$; $n_1 = 1500 \text{ r/min}$; $U_{1\text{ph}} = 380 \text{ V}$ 。

$$c_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1.04, \text{ 则: } x_m = 25x_1 = 100r_1 = 74.2 \Omega$$

$$s = \frac{1500 - 1450}{1500} = \frac{1}{30} = 0.0333$$

$$Z'_2 = \frac{r'_2}{s_N} + jx'_2 = \frac{0.742}{0.0333} + j2.968 = 22.28 + j2.968 = 22.48 \angle 7.59^\circ \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_1 + \frac{Z_m Z'_2}{Z_m + Z'_2} = 0.742 + j2.968 + \frac{(9 + j74.2)(22.28 + j2.968)}{(9 + j74.2) + (22.28 + j2.968)} = 0.742 + j2.968 + \frac{74.74 \angle 83.08^\circ \times 22.48 \angle 7.59^\circ}{83.27 \angle 67.93^\circ}$$

$$= 0.742 + j2.968 + 18.61 + 7.8j = 19.35 + 10.77j = 22.15 \angle 29.1^\circ$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_{\text{ph}} \angle 0^\circ}{Z} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{22.15 \angle 29.1^\circ} = 17.16 \angle -29.1^\circ$$

$$I_m = \frac{I_1 Z'_2}{Z_m + Z'_2} = \frac{17.16 \angle -29.1^\circ \times 22.48 \angle 7.59^\circ}{83.27 \angle 67.93^\circ} = 4.63 \angle -89.44^\circ$$

$$I'_2 = \frac{I_1 Z_m}{Z_m + Z'_2} = \frac{17.16 \angle -29.1^\circ \times 74.74 \angle 83.08^\circ}{83.27 \angle 67.93^\circ} = 15.4 \angle -13.95^\circ$$

$$\text{输入功率: } P_1 = 3U_1 I_1 \cos \theta_1 = 3 \times 380 \times 17.16 \times \cos 29.1^\circ = 17093 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{电磁功率: } P_M = m_1 I_2'^2 \frac{r'_2}{s} = 3 \times 15.4^2 \times \frac{0.742}{0.0333} \text{ W} = 15853 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{定子铜耗: } p_{\text{cu1}} = m_1 I_1^2 r_1 = 3 \times 17.16^2 \times 0.742 = 655.5 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{转子铜耗: } p_{\text{cu2}} = m_1 I_2'^2 r'_2 = 3 \times 15.4^2 \times 0.742 = 527.9 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{铁耗: } p_{\text{Fe}} = m_1 I_m^2 r_m = 3 \times 4.63^2 \times 9 = 578.8 \text{ W}$$

(2) 最大转矩

$$T_m = \frac{m_1 U_1^2}{2\Omega_1 c_1 [r_1 + \sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x'_2)^2}]}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi \times 1500}{60} \times 1.04 \times 0.742 \times [1 + \sqrt{1 + 16(1 + 1.04)^2}]$$

$$= 193.9 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\text{设 } p_0 = 0 \text{ W, } P_N = P_{\text{in}} = m_1 I_2'^2 \frac{1-s}{s} r'_2 = 3 \times 15.4^2 \times \frac{1-0.0333}{0.0333} \times 0.742 = 15325 \text{ W}$$

$$T_N = \frac{P_N}{\frac{2\pi}{60} n_N} = \frac{60 \times 15325}{2\pi \times 1450} = 100.98 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\text{所以 } K_m = \frac{T_m}{T_N} = \frac{193.9}{100.98} = 1.92$$

$$s_k = \frac{c_1 r_2'}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2}} = \frac{1.04 \times 0.742}{\sqrt{0.742^2 + (2.968 + 1.04 \times 2.968)^2}} = 0.127$$

(3) 要想起动时得到最大转矩, 则应使

$$s_k' = \frac{c_1 (r_2' + \Delta r_2')}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2}} = 1$$

则

$$\Delta r_2' = \frac{1}{c_1} \sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2} - r_2' = \frac{1}{1.04} \sqrt{0.742^2 + (2.968 + 1.04 \times 2.968)^2} - 0.742 = 5.12 = 6.9 r_2' \Omega$$

法二

解: (1) 由题意得: $x_1 = x_2' = 4r_1 = 4 \times 0.742 = 2.968 \Omega$; $n_1 = 1500 \text{ r/min}$; $U_{1ph} = 380 \text{ V}$ 。

$$c_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1.04, \text{ 则: } x_m = 25x_1 = 100r_1 = 74.2 \Omega$$

$$s = \frac{1500 - 1450}{1500} = \frac{1}{30} = 0.0333$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_2' &= \frac{U_{ph} \angle 0^\circ}{(r_1 + c_1 \frac{r_2'}{s_N}) + j(x_1 + c_1 x_2')} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{(0.742 + 1.04 \times \frac{0.742}{0.0333}) + j(2.968 + 1.04 \times 2.968)} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{23.92 + j6.05} \\ &= \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{24.67 \angle 14.19^\circ} = 15.4 \angle -14.19^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_m' &= \frac{U_{ph} \angle 0^\circ}{(r_1 + r_m) + j(x_1 + x_m)} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{(0.742 + 9) + j(2.968 + 74.2)} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{9.742 + j77.168} \\ &= \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{77.78 \angle 82.8^\circ} = 4.89 \angle -82.8^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_m' + \frac{\dot{I}_2'}{c_1} = 4.89 \angle -82.8^\circ + \frac{15.4}{1.04} \angle -14.19^\circ = 14.97 - j8.48 = 17.2 \angle -29.53^\circ$$

$$\text{输入功率: } P_1 = 3U_1 I_1 \cos \theta_1 = 3 \times 380 \times 17.2 \times \cos 29.53 = 17060 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{电磁功率: } P_M = m_1 I_2'^2 \frac{r_2'}{s} = 3 \times 15.4^2 \times \frac{0.742}{0.0333} \text{ W} = 15853 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{定子铜耗: } p_{cu1} = m_1 I_1^2 r_1 = 3 \times 17.2^2 \times 0.742 = 658.5 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{转子铜耗: } p_{cu2} = m_1 I_2'^2 r_2' = 3 \times 15.4^2 \times 0.742 = 527.9 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{铁耗: } p_{Fe} = m_1 I_m'^2 r_m = 3 \times 4.89^2 \times 9 = 645.6 \text{ W}$$

9-8

解: (1) 由题意得: $n_1 = 750 \text{ r/min}$

$$s_N = \frac{750 - 722}{750} = 0.0373$$

$$s_K = s_N (K_m + \sqrt{K_m^2 - 1}) = 0.0373 \times (2.13 + \sqrt{2.13^2 - 1}) = 0.15$$

(2) 简化电磁转矩表达式为

$$T = \frac{2K_m T_N}{\frac{s}{s_K} + \frac{s_K}{s}} = \frac{2 \times 2.13 \times 9550 \times \frac{260}{722}}{\frac{s}{0.15} + \frac{0.15}{s}} = \frac{14650.38}{\frac{s}{0.15} + \frac{0.15}{s}}$$

$$T_{0.01} = \frac{14650.38}{\frac{0.01}{0.15} + \frac{0.15}{0.01}} = 972.35 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T_{0.02} = \frac{14650.38}{\frac{0.02}{0.15} + \frac{0.15}{0.02}} = 1919.27 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T_{0.03} = \frac{14650.38}{\frac{0.03}{0.15} + \frac{0.15}{0.03}} = 2817.38 \text{ Nm}$$

或：简化电磁转矩表达式为

$$T = \frac{2K_m T_N}{s_K} s = \frac{14650.38}{0.15} s$$

$$T_{0.01} = \frac{2K_m T_N}{s_K} s = \frac{14650.38}{0.15} \times 0.01 = 976.69 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T_{0.02} = \frac{2K_m T_N}{s_K} s = \frac{14650.38}{0.15} \times 0.02 = 1953.38 \text{ Nm}$$

$$T_{0.03} = \frac{2K_m T_N}{s_K} s = \frac{14650.38}{0.15} \times 0.03 = 2930.08 \text{ Nm}$$

9-10

解：(1) $P_{iN} = P_N + p_{mec} + p_{ad} = 150000 + 2600 + 1100 = 153700 \text{ W} = 153.7 \text{ kW}$

$$P_{MN} = P_{iN} + p_{cu2N} = 153.7 + 2.2 = 155.9 \text{ kW}$$

$$s_N = \frac{p_{cu2N}}{P_{MN}} = \frac{2.2}{155.9} = 0.014$$

$$n_N = n_1(1 - s_N) = 1500(1 - 0.014) = 1479 \text{ r/min}$$

$$(2) P_{MN} = 155.9 \text{ kW}$$

$$T_N = \frac{P_{MN}}{\Omega_1} = \frac{155.9 \times 10^3}{\frac{2\pi \times 1500}{60}} = 993 \text{ Nm}$$

(3)

$$T_m = \frac{m_1 U_1^2}{2\Omega_1 [r_1' + \sqrt{r_1'^2 + (x_1' + x_2')^2}]} = \frac{3 \times 220^2}{\frac{4\pi \times 1500}{60} \times [0.012 + \sqrt{0.012^2 + (0.06 + 0.065)^2}]} = 3360.61 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$T_m' = 0.64 T_m = 0.64 \times 3360.61 = 2144.56 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$s_k' = s_k = \frac{r_2'}{\sqrt{r_1'^2 + (x_1' + x_2')^2}} = \frac{0.012}{\sqrt{0.012^2 + (0.06 + 0.065)^2}} = 0.096$$

因为 $T_m' > T_N$ ，所以能持续运行。

$$s' = s_k \left[\frac{T_m'}{T_N} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{T_m'}{T_N}\right)^2 - 1} \right] = 0.096 \left[\frac{2144.56}{993} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{2144.56}{993}\right)^2 - 1} \right] = 0.096 [2.16 - \sqrt{2.16^2 - 1}] = 0.024$$

$$n' = n_1(1 - s') = 1500(1 - 0.024) = 1464 \text{ r/min}$$

或

$$\text{由 } T = \frac{2T_m'}{s_k} s' \text{ 得: } s' = \frac{s_k}{2T_m'} T = \frac{s_k}{2T_m'} T_N = \frac{0.096}{2 \times 2144.56} \times 993 = 0.022$$

$$n' = n_1(1 - s') = 1500(1 - 0.022) = 1467 \text{ r/min}$$

9-11

解：（1）由题意得： $n_1 = 1000 \text{ r/min}$

$$s_N = \frac{1000 - 960}{1000} = 0.04$$

设 $p_{ad} = 0$

$$P_{iN} = P_N + p_{mec} + p_{ad} = 28000 + 900 = 28900 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{MN} = \frac{P_{iN}}{1 - s_N} = \frac{28900}{1 - 0.04} = 30104.2 \text{ W}$$

$$p_{cu2} = s_N P_{MN} = 0.04 \times 30104.2 = 1204.2 \text{ W}$$

$$T_N = \frac{P_{MN}}{\frac{2\pi n_1}{60}} = \frac{30104.2}{\frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60}} = 287.6 \text{ Nm}$$

$$(2) P_{iN} = P_{MN} + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 30104.2 + 2400 = 32504.2 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta_N = \frac{P_N}{P_{iN}} \times 100\% = \frac{28000}{32504.2} \times 100\% = 86.14\%$$

$$I_{iN} = \frac{P_{iN}}{\sqrt{3} U_{iN} \cos \theta_N} = \frac{32504.2}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 0.88} = 56.12 \text{ A}$$

$$(3) s_K = s_N (K_m + \sqrt{K_m^2 - 1}) = 0.04 \times (2.2 + \sqrt{2.2^2 - 1}) = 0.166$$

简化电磁转矩表达式为

$$T = \frac{2K_m T_N}{\frac{s}{s_K} + \frac{s_K}{s}} = \frac{2 \times 2.2 \times 287.6}{\frac{s}{0.166} + \frac{0.166}{s}} = \frac{1265.44}{\frac{s}{0.166} + \frac{0.166}{s}}$$

转速为 950 r/min 时，

$$s = \frac{1000 - 950}{1000} = 0.05$$

$$T = \frac{1265.44}{\frac{0.05}{0.166} + \frac{0.166}{0.05}} = 349.5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$P_M = T \Omega_1 = 349.5 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = 36581 \text{ W}$$

$$P_1 = P_M + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 36581 + 2400 = 38981 \text{ W}$$

转速为 970 r/min 时，

$$s = \frac{1000 - 970}{1000} = 0.03$$

$$T = \frac{1265.44}{\frac{0.03}{0.166} + \frac{0.166}{0.03}} = 221.46 \text{ Nm}$$

$$P_M = T \Omega_1 = 221.46 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = 23179.48 \text{ W}$$

$$P_1 = P_M + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 23179.48 + 2400 = 25579.48 \text{ W}$$

$$(3) s_K = s_N (K_m + \sqrt{K_m^2 - 1}) = 0.04 \times (2.2 + \sqrt{2.2^2 - 1}) = 0.166$$

简化电磁转矩表达式为

$$T = \frac{2K_m T_N}{\frac{s}{s_K} + \frac{s_K}{s}} = \frac{2 \times 2.2 \times 287.6}{\frac{s}{0.166} + \frac{0.166}{s}} = 7623.13 \text{ s}$$

转速为 950 r/min 时，

$$s = \frac{1000 - 950}{1000} = 0.05$$

$$T = 7623.13 \times 0.05 = 381.16 \text{ Nm}$$

$$P_M = T \Omega_1 = 381.16 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = 39894.75 \text{ W}$$

$$P_1 = P_M + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 39894.75 + 2400 = 42294.75 \text{ W}$$

转速为 970r/min 时,

$$s = \frac{1000 - 970}{1000} = 0.03$$

$$T = 7623.13 \times 0.03 = 228.69 \text{ Nm}$$

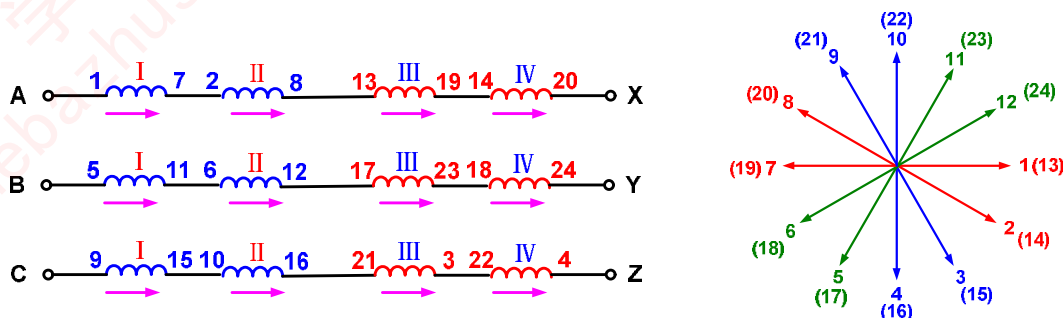
$$P_M = T \Omega_1 = 228.69 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = 23936.22 \text{ W}$$

$$P_1 = P_M + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 23936.22 + 2400 = 26333.22 \text{ W}$$

思考题

6-1 什么叫槽导体电动势星形图，如何利用槽电动势星形图来验证图 6-5 所示的三相绕组是否对称？

答：槽导体电动势星形图用来表示各个槽中导体电动势的相位关系，即为各个槽中导体电动势的相量图。



由图 6-5 及其槽导体星形图可知，A、B、C 三相感应电动势的有效值相等，相位各差 120° 电角度，所以三相绕组对称。

6-6 为什么交流电机常采用分布绕组和短距绕组？

答：采用分布绕组和短距绕组可以削弱绕组的谐波电动势和谐波磁动势，改善其波形，使其接近正弦波。

习题：

6-7

解：

$$q = \frac{Z}{2pm} = \frac{72}{4 \times 3} = 6; \alpha = \frac{p \times 360^\circ}{Z} = \frac{2 \times 360^\circ}{72} = 10^\circ; \tau = \frac{Z}{2p} = \frac{72}{4} = 18; N = \frac{2pqN_c}{a} = \frac{4 \times 6 \times 3}{2} = 36$$

$$\beta = (\tau - y)\alpha = (18 - 14) \times 10^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$K_{p1} = \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \cos 20^\circ = 0.9397$$

$$K_{p5} = \cos \frac{5\beta}{2} = \cos 100^\circ = -0.1736$$

$$K_{p7} = \cos \frac{7\beta}{2} = \cos 140^\circ = -0.766$$

$$K_{d1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{6 \times 10}{2}}{6 \times \sin \frac{10}{2}} = 0.9561$$

$$K_{d5} = \frac{\sin \frac{5q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{5\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{5 \times 6 \times 10}{2}}{6 \times \sin \frac{5 \times 10}{2}} = 0.1972$$

$$K_{d7} = \frac{\sin \frac{7q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{7\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{7 \times 6 \times 10}{2}}{6 \times \sin \frac{7 \times 10}{2}} = -0.1453$$

$$E_{ph1} = 4.44 f_1 N K_{N1} \Phi_{m1} = 4.44 \times 50 \times 36 \times 0.9397 \times 0.9561 \times 0.185 = 1328.37$$

$$E_{ph5} = 4.44 f_1 N K_{N5} \Phi_{m1} \frac{B_{m5}}{B_{m1}} = 4.44 \times 50 \times 36 \times 0.1736 \times 0.1972 \times 0.185 \times \frac{1}{8} = 6.33$$

$$E_{ph7} = 4.44 f_1 N K_{N7} \Phi_{m1} \frac{B_{m7}}{B_{m1}} = 4.44 \times 50 \times 36 \times 0.766 \times 0.1453 \times 0.185 \times \frac{1}{25} = 6.58$$

$$E_{ph} = \sqrt{E_{ph1}^2 + E_{ph5}^2 + E_{ph7}^2} = \sqrt{1328.37^2 + 6.33^2 + 6.58^2} = 1328.4$$

$$E_1 = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{E_{\text{ph1}}^2 + E_{\text{ph5}}^2 + E_{\text{ph7}}^2} = \sqrt{3} \times 1328.4 = 2300.8$$

思考题

7-1 为什么交流绕组的磁动势既是时间函数又是空间函数？

答：交流绕组的电流随时间呈正弦交变，其磁动势在空间分布，是空间函数。就单相绕组的基波磁动势而言，在空间上呈正弦分布，由于电流呈正弦交变，其幅值随时间作正弦变化，但幅值的位置固定，称为脉振磁动势。对于三相对称绕组通入三相对称电流时产生的基波磁动势，在空间上呈正弦分布，其幅值的大小虽然不变，但幅值的位置随时间变化而变化，为圆形旋转磁动势。

7-3 为什么椭圆形旋转磁动势是气隙磁动势的普遍形式，什么情况下简化成脉动磁动势？什么情况下简化成圆形旋转磁动势？

答：在三相对称绕组中通入不对称电流时，可生成正序圆形旋转磁动势和负序圆形旋转磁动势，它们幅值不同，转速相同，同为同步转速，但转向相反；它们的合成磁动势的幅值随时间变化而变化，转速也不是常数，所以说椭圆形旋转磁动势是气隙磁动势的普遍形式。当正序圆形旋转磁动势和负序圆形旋转磁动势的幅值相同时，磁动势的幅值呈正弦变化，转速均为零，这就是脉动磁动势。

当正序圆形旋转磁动势和负序圆形旋转磁动势有一个为零时，磁动势的幅值和转速均为常数，这就是圆形旋转磁动势。

7-6 试证明：任一圆形旋转磁动势可分解为两个振幅相等的脉振磁动势，它们在空间轴上相差 90° 电角度，在时间相位上也相差 90° 电角度。

证明：设圆形旋转磁动势的表达式为： $f = F \cos(x - \omega t)$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= F \cos(x - \omega t) = F \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos(x - \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x + \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x - \omega t) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x + \omega t) \right] \\ &= F \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos(x - \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x + \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x - \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x + \omega t - 180^\circ) \right] \\ &= F \cos \omega t \cos x + F \cos(\omega t - 90^\circ) \cos(x - 90^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

或：

$$\begin{aligned} f &= F \cos(x - \omega t) = F \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos(x - \omega t) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x + \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x - \omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(x + \omega t) \right] \\ &= F \sin \omega t \sin x + F \cos \omega t \cos x \\ &= F \sin \omega t \sin x + F \sin(\omega t - 90^\circ) \sin(x - 90^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

习题：

7-3

解：（1）圆形旋转磁动势（正序）

$$Z = q \times 2p m = 3 \times 4 \times 3 = 36; \quad \alpha = \frac{p \times 360^\circ}{Z} = \frac{2 \times 360^\circ}{36} = 20^\circ; \quad \tau = \frac{Z}{2p} = \frac{36}{4} = 9;$$

$$\beta = (\tau - y) \alpha = (9 - 7) \times 20^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$K_{p1} = \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \cos 20^\circ = 0.9397$$

$$K_{d1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{3 \times 20}{2}}{3 \times \sin \frac{20}{2}} = 0.9598$$

$$K_{N1} = K_{p1} K_{d1} = 0.9397 \times 0.9598 = 0.9019$$

$$F_{m1} = 0.9(2qN_c)K_{N1}I_c = 0.9 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 0.9019 \times 100 = 1948.1$$

$$F_1 = \frac{3}{2} F_{m1} = \frac{3}{2} \times 1948.1 = 2922.2$$

或：

$$N = \frac{2pqN_c}{a} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 48$$

$$F_1 = \frac{3}{2} F_{m1} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{p} I$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 100 = 2922.2 A$$

(2) 合成磁动势为零

(3) 合成磁动势为脉动磁势

$$f_a = F_{m1} \sin \omega t \cdot \sin x$$

$$f_b = -F_{m1} \sin \omega t \cdot \sin(x - 120^\circ)$$

$$f_c = 0$$

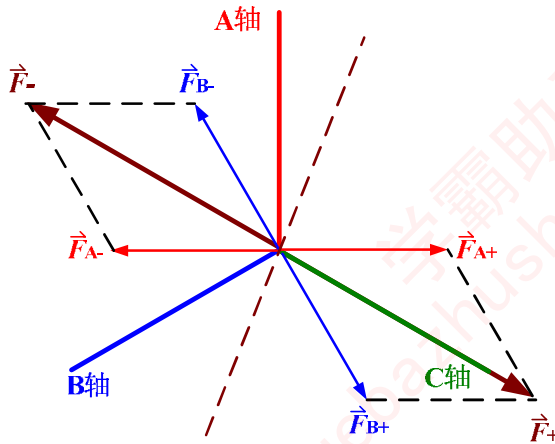
$$f_1 = f_a + f_b + f_c = F_{m1} [\sin \omega t \cdot \sin x - \sin \omega t \cdot \sin(x - 120^\circ)]$$

$$= \sqrt{3} F_{m1} \sin \omega t \cdot \sin(x + 30^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} F_{m1} [\cos(\omega t - x) - \cos(\omega t - x + 120^\circ)] - \frac{1}{2} F_{m1} [\cos(\omega t + x) - \cos(\omega t + x - 120^\circ)]$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F_{m1} [\cos(\omega t - x - 30^\circ) - \cos(\omega t + x + 30^\circ)]$$

$$F_1 = \sqrt{3} F_{m1} = 3374 A$$



$$i_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 90^\circ)$$

$$i_b = -100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

(4) 椭圆形磁势

法一:

$$\dot{I}_{a+} = \frac{1}{3} (\dot{I}_a + a\dot{I}_b + a^2\dot{I}_c) = \frac{1}{3} (100\angle 0^\circ - 50\angle -60^\circ \cdot \angle 120^\circ - 86\angle 30^\circ \cdot \angle 240^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (100 - 50\angle 60^\circ - 86\angle 270^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (100 - 50\cos 60^\circ - j50\sin 60^\circ + j86)$$

$$= 28.8\angle 29.7^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{a-} = \frac{1}{3} (\dot{I}_a + a^2\dot{I}_b + a\dot{I}_c) = \frac{1}{3} (100\angle 0^\circ - 50\angle -60^\circ \cdot \angle 240^\circ - 86\angle 30^\circ \cdot \angle 120^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (100 - 50\angle 180^\circ - 86\angle 150^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (100 + 50 - 86\cos 150^\circ - j86\sin 150^\circ)$$

$$= 76.2\angle -10.8^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_{a0} &= \frac{1}{3}(i_a + i_b + i_c) = \frac{1}{3}(100\angle 0^\circ - 50\angle -60^\circ - 86\angle 30^\circ) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(100 - 50\cos 60^\circ + j50\sin 60^\circ - 86\cos 30^\circ - j86\sin 30^\circ) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

正序电流 i_{a+} 产生正序旋转磁动势，幅值 F_+

$$F_+ = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{p} I_{a+} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 28.8 = 841.6 A$$

正序电流 i_{a-} 产生正序旋转磁动势，幅值 F_-

$$F_- = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{p} I_{a-} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 76.2 = 2226.7 A$$

零序电流 i_{a0} 产生合成磁动势为零

法二：

$$i_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 90^\circ)$$

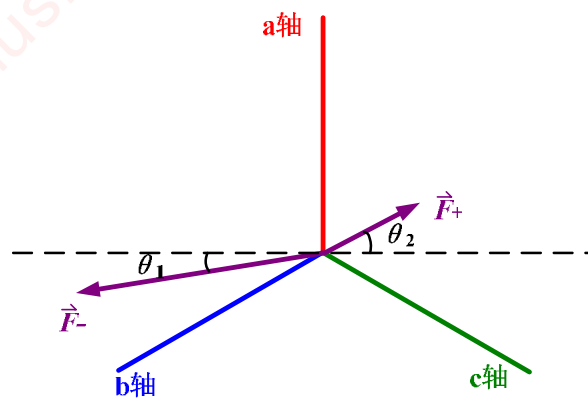
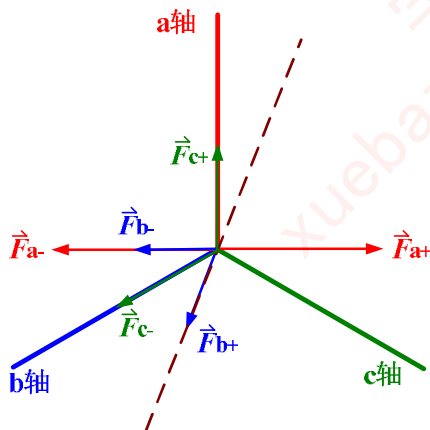
$$i_b = -50\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 60^\circ) = 50\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 30^\circ)$$

$$i_c = -86\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 30^\circ) = 86\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

$$F_{a+} = F_{a-} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{p} I_a = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 100 = 974.1 A$$

$$F_{b+} = F_{b-} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{p} I_b = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 50 = 487 A$$

$$F_{c+} = F_{c-} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{p} I_c = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 86 = 837.7 A$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 F_- &= \sqrt{(974.1 + 487 + 837.7 \cos 30^\circ)^2 + (837.7 \sin 30^\circ)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{2186.57^2 + 418.85^2} \\
 &= 2226.3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_1 = \arctan \frac{418.85}{2186.57} = 10.8^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_+ &= \sqrt{(974.1 + 487 \cos 60^\circ)^2 + (837.7 - 487 \sin 60^\circ)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{730.6^2 + 415.9^2} \\
 &= 840.7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_2 = \arctan \frac{415.9}{730.6} = 29.7^\circ$$

$$f_1 = f_a + f_b + f_c = 840.7 \cos(x - \omega t + 90^\circ - 29.7^\circ) + 2226.3 \cos(x + \omega t - 90^\circ - 10.8^\circ)$$

$$= -840.7 \sin(x - \omega t - 29.7^\circ) + 2226.3 \sin(x + \omega t - 10.8^\circ)$$

7-5

解:

$$\because i_a = I_m \sin \omega t; N_a K_{Na} : N_b K_{Nb} = 2 : 3$$

$$\therefore i_b = \frac{2}{3} I_m \sin(\omega t - \theta)$$

$$f_{a1} = F_{m1} \sin \omega t \cos x = \frac{1}{2} F_{m1} [\sin(\omega t - x) + \sin(\omega t + x)]$$

$$f_{b1} = F_{m1} \sin(\omega t - \theta) \cos(x - 60^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} F_{m1} [\sin(\omega t - \theta - x + 60^\circ) + \sin(\omega t - \theta + x - 60^\circ)]$$

如果要获得正向旋转的磁动势:

$$-\sin(\omega t + x) = \sin(\omega t - \theta + x - 60^\circ) = \sin(\omega t + x - 180^\circ)$$

$$\text{得 } \theta = 120^\circ$$

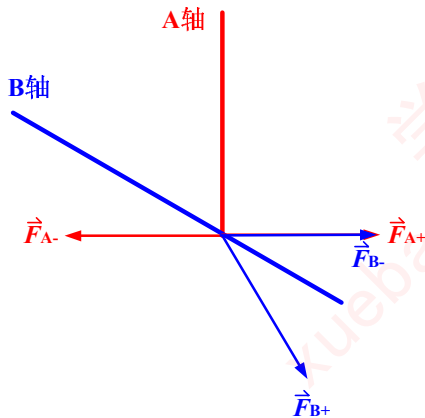
$$\therefore i_b = \frac{2}{3} I_m \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ)$$

如果要获得反向旋转的磁动势:

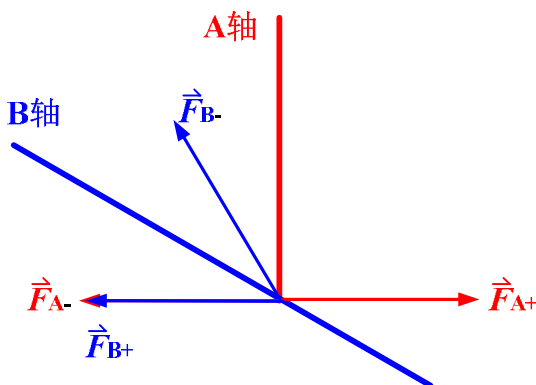
$$-\sin(\omega t - x) = \sin(\omega t - \theta - x + 60^\circ) = \sin(\omega t - x + 180^\circ)$$

$$\text{得 } \theta = -120^\circ$$

$$\therefore i_b = \frac{2}{3} I_m \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$



$$\therefore i_b = \frac{2}{3} I_m \cos(\omega t + 150^\circ) = \frac{2}{3} I_m \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ)$$



$$\therefore i_b = \frac{2}{3} I_m \cos(\omega t + 30^\circ) = \frac{2}{3} I_m \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

思考题

3-3 试说明三相变压器组为什么不采用 Yy 连接，而三相铁芯变压器又可用呢？

答：三相变压器一次侧 Y 连接时，由于 3 次谐波电流不能流通，励磁电流为正弦波，在磁路饱和的情况下，铁芯中的磁通为平顶波，不仅含有基波磁通，还含有 3 次谐波磁通。

对于三相变压器组，各相磁路独立，3 次谐波磁路与基波磁路相同，磁阻小，3 次谐波磁通幅值较大，同时考虑到其频率为基波频率的 3 倍，所以 3 次谐波电动势较大，其振幅可达基波振幅的 50%~60%，导致电动势波形严重畸变，所产生的过电压有可能危害绝缘，因此，三相变压器组不采用 Yy 连接。

对于三相铁芯变压器，三相磁路彼此相关，3 次谐波磁通在时间上同相位，只能以铁芯周围的油、邮箱壁和部分铁轭等形成回路，磁阻较大，故 3 次谐波磁通及 3 次谐波电动势都很小，相电动势接近于正弦波，所以可以接成三相铁芯变压器 Yy。

3-4 为什么大容量变压器常接成 Yd 连接而不接成 Yy 连接呢？

答：对于 Yy 连接的三相变压器组，由于磁路独立，3 次谐波磁通较大且频率较高，故 3 次谐波电动势较大，相电动势波形严重畸变而有可能危害绝缘，不能采用 Yy 连接；对于 Yy 连接的三相铁芯变压器，3 次谐波磁通经过邮箱壁和其他构件中时会产生损耗引起局部过热，变压器容量受到限制不能太大，故大容量变压器不采用 Yy 连接。

对于 Yd 连接的三相变压器，二次三角形电路可以提供 3 次谐波电流，铁芯中的 3 次谐波磁通和绕组中的 3 次谐波电动势都被大大削弱，对变压器的运行影响很小，相电动势波形接近正弦波，故大容量变压器常接成 Yd 连接。

3-6 Yy 连接的三相变压器组中，相电动势有 3 次谐波，线电动势中有无 3 次谐波？为什么？

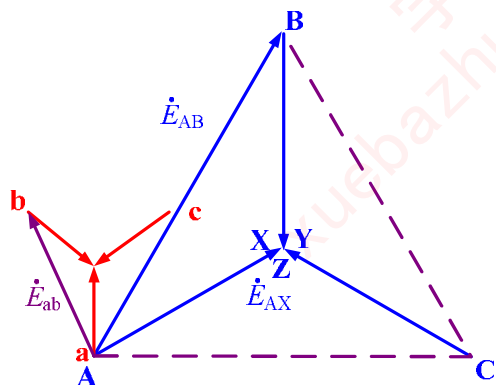
答：线电动势中无 3 次谐波。因为 3 次谐波电动势相位一致，在线电动势中相互抵消。

习题：

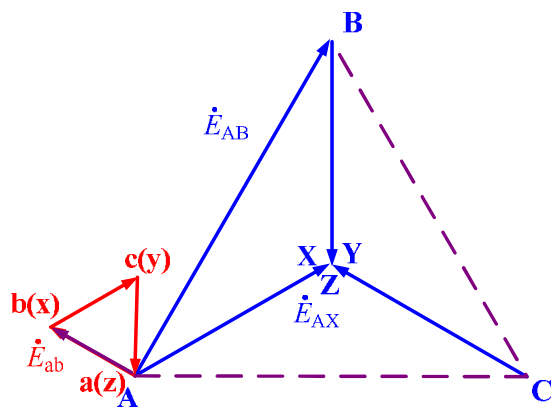
3-2

解：

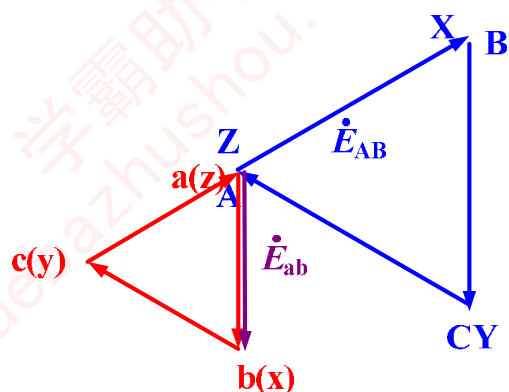
(a) Yy10



(b) Yd9



(c) Dd4



3-3

解： 法一

$$(1) \frac{I_{I*}}{I_{II*}} = \frac{Z_{II*}}{Z_{I*}} = \frac{u_{kII*}}{u_{kI*}} = \frac{1}{0.9}$$

$$S_{\Sigma} = S_{NI} + 0.9S_{NII} = 1000 + 0.9 \times 500 = 1450 \text{ kVA}$$

$$(2) \frac{I_{I*}}{I_{II*}} = \frac{Z_{II*}}{Z_{I*}} = \frac{u_{kII*}}{u_{kI*}} = \frac{0.9}{1}$$

$$S_{\Sigma} = 0.9S_{NI} + S_{NII} = 0.9 \times 1000 + 500 = 1400 \text{ kVA}$$

法二

(1) u_{kI*} 较小, 变压器 I 先满载, $S_I = S_{NI} = 1000 \text{ kVA}$

$$\frac{S_{NI}}{u_{kI*}} = \frac{1000}{0.9u_{kII*}}, \quad \frac{S_{NII}}{u_{kII*}} = \frac{500}{u_{kII*}} = \frac{450}{0.9u_{kII*}}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_{Ni}}{u_{ki*}} = \frac{1000}{0.9u_{kII*}} + \frac{450}{0.9u_{kII*}} = \frac{1450}{0.9u_{kII*}}$$

$$S_{\Sigma} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{S_{Ni}}{u_{ki*}}}{\frac{S_{NI}}{u_{kI*}}} S_I = \frac{\frac{1450}{0.9u_{kII*}}}{\frac{1000}{0.9u_{kII*}}} \times 1000 = 1450$$

3-4

$$\text{解: (1) } I_{NI} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{IN}} = \frac{500}{\sqrt{3} \times 6.3} = 45.82 \text{ A},$$

$$I_{NII} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{IN}} = \frac{1000}{\sqrt{3} \times 6.3} = 91.65 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{变压器 I: } I_{Ik*} = \frac{32}{45.82} = 0.698, \quad U_{Ik*} = \frac{250}{6300} = 0.0397$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{0.0397}{0.698} = 0.0569$$

$$\text{变压器 II: } I_{Ik*} = \frac{82}{91.65} = 0.895, \quad U_{Ik*} = \frac{300}{6300} = 0.0476$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{0.0476}{0.895} = 0.0532,$$

$$\text{所以: } u_{kI*} = 0.0569, \quad u_{kII*} = 0.0532$$

$$u_{kI} = u_{kI*} U_{IN} = 0.0569 \times 6300 = 358.5 \text{ V}$$

$$u_{kII} = u_{kII*} U_{IN} = 0.0532 \times 6300 = 335.2 \text{ V}$$

$$(2) \frac{S_{I*}}{S_{II*}} = \frac{I_{I*}}{I_{II*}} = \frac{Z_{II*}}{Z_{I*}} = \frac{u_{kII*}}{u_{kI*}} = \frac{0.0532}{0.0569} = 0.935$$

$$\therefore S_{I*}S_{NI} + S_{II*}S_{NII} = 1200$$

$$\therefore 0.935S_{II*}S_{NI} + S_{II*}S_{NII} = 1200$$

$$\therefore S_{II*}(0.935S_{NI} + S_{NII}) = 1200$$

$$\therefore S_{II*}(0.935 \times 500 + 1000) = 1200$$

$$\therefore S_{II*} = 0.818$$

$$\text{得: } S_{I*} = 0.935S_{II*} = 0.935 \times 0.818 = 0.765$$

$$S_I = S_{I*}S_{NI} = 0.765 \times 500 = 382\text{kVA}$$

$$S_{II} = S_{II*}S_{NII} = 0.818 \times 1000 = 818\text{kVA}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{S_{I*}}{S_{II*}} = \frac{I_{I*}}{I_{II*}} = \frac{Z_{II*}}{Z_{I*}} = \frac{u_{kII*}}{u_{kI*}} = \frac{0.0532}{0.0569} = \frac{0.935}{1}$$

$$S_{\Sigma} = 0.935S_{NI} + S_{NII} = 0.935 \times 500 + 1000 = 1467\text{kVA}$$

(4) 法一

利用(2)的结论, 并考虑二次侧三角形连接

$$I_{2phI} = \frac{S_I}{3U_{2Nph}} = \frac{382}{3 \times 0.4} = 318\text{A}$$

$$I_{2phII} = \frac{S_{II}}{3U_{2Nph}} = \frac{818}{3 \times 0.4} = 682\text{A}$$

法二

$$\frac{I_{I*}}{I_{II*}} = \frac{Z_{II*}}{Z_{I*}} = \frac{u_{kII*}}{u_{kI*}} = \frac{0.0532}{0.0569} = 0.935$$

$$\therefore S_{I*}S_{NI} + S_{II*}S_{NII} = 1200$$

$$\therefore 0.935S_{II*}S_{NI} + S_{II*}S_{NII} = 1200$$

$$\therefore S_{II*}(0.935S_{NI} + S_{NII}) = 1200$$

$$\therefore S_{II*}(0.935 \times 500 + 1000) = 1200$$

$$\therefore S_{II*} = 0.818$$

$$\text{得: } S_{I*} = 0.935S_{II*} = 0.935 \times 0.818 = 0.765$$

考虑二次侧三角形连接

$$I_{2NphI} = \frac{S_N}{3U_{2Nph}} = \frac{500}{3 \times 0.4} = 416.7\text{A}$$

$$I_{2NphII} = \frac{S_N}{3U_{2Nph}} = \frac{1000}{3 \times 0.4} = 833.3\text{A}$$

$$I_{2I} = I_{I*}I_{2Nph} = S_{I*}I_{2Nph} = 0.765 \times 416.7 = 318.8\text{A}$$

$$I_{2II} = I_{II*}I_{2Nph} = S_{II*}I_{2Nph} = 0.818 \times 833.3 = 681.6\text{A}$$

法三

不计变压器漏阻抗压降, 并考虑二次侧三角形连接

$$I_{2NphI} = \frac{S_N}{3U_{2Nph}} = \frac{500}{3 \times 0.4} = 416.7\text{A}$$

$$I_{2NphII} = \frac{S_N}{3U_{2Nph}} = \frac{1000}{3 \times 0.4} = 833.3\text{A}$$

$$I_{2ph} = \frac{P_2}{3U_{2Nph} \cos \theta_2} = \frac{1200}{3 \times 0.4} = 1000\text{A}$$

$$\frac{I_{I*}}{I_{II*}} = \frac{Z_{II*}}{Z_{I*}} = \frac{u_{kII*}}{u_{kI*}} = \frac{0.0532}{0.0569} = 0.935$$

$$\because I_{I*}I_{2NphI} + I_{II*}I_{2NphII} = 1000$$

$$\therefore 0.935I_{2NphI} + I_{II*}I_{2NphII} = 1000$$

$$\therefore I_{II*}(0.935I_{2NphI} + I_{2NphII}) = 1000$$

$$\therefore I_{II*}(0.935 \times 416.7 + 833.3) = 1000$$

$$\therefore I_{II*} = 0.818$$

$$I_{I*} = 0.935I_{II*} = 0.935 \times 0.818 = 0.765$$

$$I_{2I} = I_{I*}I_{2Nph} = 0.765 \times 416.7 = 318.8A$$

$$I_{2II} = I_{II*}I_{2NII} = 0.818 \times 833.3 = 681.6A$$

思考题

10-8 变频调速时，通常为什么要求电源电压随频率变化而变化？若频率变化电压大小不会变会产生什么后果？

答：变频调速时，通常希望电动机的主磁通 Φ_m 保持不变，从而使电动机磁路的饱和程度、激磁电流和电动机的功率因数均可基本保持不变。忽略定子阻抗压降，由 $U_1 \approx E_1 = 4.44 f_1 N_1 K_{N1} \Phi_m$ 可知，若要主磁通 Φ_m 保持不变，应使 $\frac{U_1}{f_1} \approx \frac{E_1}{f_1} = C$ ，即电压与

频率成正比变化。若从基频向下调时，频率减小电压大小不变，主磁通 Φ_m 将会反比上升，引起磁路饱和，激磁电流快速上升，使功率因数下降，定子铜耗大大增大，严重时烧坏电机。若从基频向上调时，频率增大电压大小不变，主磁通 Φ_m 将会反比下降，使得最大转矩和临界转差率减小，近似为恒功率调速。

10-10 绕线异步电动机的转子回路总串接电阻能改善起动性能，是否电阻串接的越大越好，为什么？又为什么要在起动过程中逐级切除起动电阻，如一次性切除起动电阻有何不良后果？

答：从异步电动机的 T 形等效电路可知，可以减小起动电流，从异步电动机的 T-s 特性曲线可知，适当增加转子电阻，可保证 T_m 不变而 s_k 增大，使得 T_{st} 增大，当 $s_k = 1$ 时， $T_{st} = T_m$ 获得最大转矩，如进一步增大转子电阻， $s_k > 1$ ， T_{st} 将会减小。

或：适当增加转子电阻，可减小了定、转子电流，但转子侧的功率因数 $\cos \theta_2$ 有所增加，使得转子电流的有功分量增加，使电机的起动转矩增加。如果串接的电阻太大，虽然转子侧的功率因数 $\cos \theta_2$ 进一步提高，但增加得不多，而定、转子电流虽减小了很多，但使得转子电流的有功分量反而减小，使电机的起动转矩减小。

起动过程中逐级切除起动电阻，可使得在起动过程中均有比较大的转矩，从而加速起动过程。如在转速较低时，一次性切除起动电阻，会导致定子电流增加，转矩减小，起不到串电阻起动的作用；如在转速较高时，一次性切除起动电阻，虽然定子电流较小，但在起动过程中转矩也较小，起动过程较慢。

习题：

10-3

解：(1) 起动时： $n = 0$ ， $s_k = 1$ ，则 $T_{st} = T_m$ ， $c_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1 + \frac{0.2}{5} = 1.04$ 即

$$s_k = \frac{c_1(r_2' + \Delta r_2')}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x_2')^2}} = \frac{1.04 \times (0.072 + \Delta r_2')}{\sqrt{0.072^2 + (0.2 + 1.04 \times 0.2)^2}} = 1$$

解得： $\Delta r_2' = 0.326(\Omega)$

$$I_{st} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{(r_1 + r_2' + \Delta r_2')^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2}} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{(0.072 + 0.072 + 0.326)^2 + (0.2 + 0.2)^2}} = 615.71(A)$$

(2)

$$s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1455}{1500} = 0.03,$$

设 $\dot{U}_1 = 380 \angle 0^\circ$ ，根据 T 型等效电路可得：

$$Z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = 0.072 + j0.2 = 0.213 \angle 70.2^\circ$$

$$Z_m = r_m + jx_m = 0.7 + j5 = 5.05 \angle 82.03^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = r'_2 / s_N + jx'_2 = \frac{0.072}{0.03} + j0.2 = 2.41 \angle 4.76^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{1N} &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_1 + Z_m // Z} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{0.072 + j0.2 + \frac{5.05 \angle 82.03^\circ \times 2.41 \angle 4.76^\circ}{5.05 \angle 82.03^\circ + 2.41 \angle 4.76^\circ}} \\ &= \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{0.072 + j0.2 + 2.01 \angle 27.59^\circ} = \frac{380 \angle 0^\circ}{2.17 \angle 31.41^\circ} = 175.12 \angle -31.41^\circ \end{aligned}$$

若限制 $I_{st} \leq 2I_N$ ，则有：

$$I'_{st} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{(r_1 + r'_2 + \Delta r_2'')^2 + (x_1 + x'_2)^2}} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{(0.072 + 0.072 + \Delta r_2'')^2 + (0.2 + 0.2)^2}} \leq 2 \times 175.12$$

解得： $\Delta r_2'' = 0.865(\Omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} T'_{st} &= \frac{m_1}{\Omega_1} \frac{U_1^2 (r'_2 + \Delta r_2'')}{(r_1 + r'_2 + \Delta r_2'')^2 + (x_1 + x'_2)^2} = \frac{3 \times 60}{2\pi \times 1500} \frac{380^2 \times (0.072 + 0.865)}{(0.072 + 0.072 + 0.865)^2 + (0.2 + 0.2)^2} \\ &= 2195(Nm) \end{aligned}$$

思考题

1-1 电机和变压器的磁路常采用什么材料制成？这种材料有哪些主要特征？

答：电机和变压器的铁芯常采用硅钢片制成，对于磁场恒定的磁路也常采用导磁性能较好的钢板和铸钢制成。这些材料的主要特性是导磁性能好，铁芯损耗小。

1-6 电抗的物理意义是什么？它的大小和哪些量有关？

答：当线圈中流过正弦交流电流时，电感的作用就用相应的电抗表示，它反应了流过线圈中的正弦交流电流产生感应电动势的能力。它与电感和交变频率成正比。

1-7 一台电机在同一时间决不能既是发电机又是电动机，为什么说发电机作用和电动机作用同时存在于一台电机中？

答：电机无论是作发电机运行还是作电动机运行，其导体与磁场间存在相对运动，在导体中产生感应电动势，这就是发电机作用；导体中有电流流过，该载流导体与磁场作用产生转矩，这就是电动机作用。电机运行时，正是有感应电动势和电磁转矩同时存在，才实现了机电能量的相互转换。

习题

1-1

解： $\Phi=0.003\text{Wb}$; $S=\frac{\pi D^2}{4}=\frac{3.14\times 5^2}{4}\times 10^{-4}=1.963\times 10^{-3}\text{m}^2$

$$B=\frac{\Phi}{S}=\frac{0.003}{1.963\times 10^{-3}}=1.53\text{T}; H=30+\frac{40-30}{1.55-1.48}(1.53-1.48)=37.14\text{A/cm}$$

$$L=2\pi r=6.28\times 30=188.4\text{cm}; N=\frac{F}{I}=\frac{HL}{I}=\frac{37.14\times 188.4}{5}=1399\text{匝}$$

1-2

解：（1）

$$B=\frac{\Phi}{S}=\frac{0.003}{1.963\times 10^{-3}}=1.53\text{T}; H_1=30+\frac{40-30}{1.55-1.48}(1.53-1.48)=37.14\text{A/cm}; H_\sigma=\frac{B}{\mu_0}=\frac{1.53}{4\pi\times 10^{-5}}=1.22\times 10^4\text{A/cm}$$

$$L_1=2\pi r=6.28\times 30=188.4\text{cm}; L_\sigma=0.1\text{cm}; N=\frac{F}{I}=\frac{H_1L_1+H_\sigma L_\sigma}{I}=\frac{37.14\times 188.4+1.22\times 10^4\times 0.1}{5}=1643\text{匝}$$

（2）设磁通 $\Phi=0.0029\text{Wb}$

$$B=\frac{\Phi}{S}=\frac{0.0029}{1.963\times 10^{-3}}=1.48\text{T}; H_1=30\text{A/cm}; H_\sigma=\frac{B}{\mu_0}=\frac{1.48}{4\pi\times 10^{-5}}=1.17\times 10^4\text{A/cm}$$

$$L_1=2\pi r=6.28\times 30=188.4\text{cm}; L_\sigma=0.1\text{cm}; I=\frac{F}{N}=\frac{H_1L_1+H_\sigma L_\sigma}{N}=\frac{30\times 188.4+1.17\times 10^4\times 0.1}{1400}=4.87\text{A}<5\text{A}$$

设磁通 $\Phi=0.00295\text{Wb}$

$$B=\frac{\Phi}{S}=\frac{0.00295}{1.963\times 10^{-3}}=1.5\text{T}; H_1=30+\frac{40-30}{1.55-1.48}(1.5-1.48)=32.86\text{A/cm}; H_\sigma=\frac{B}{\mu_0}=\frac{1.5}{4\pi\times 10^{-5}}=1.19\times 10^4\text{A/cm}$$

$$I=\frac{F}{N}=\frac{H_1L_1+H_\sigma L_\sigma}{N}=\frac{32.86\times 188.4+1.19\times 10^4\times 0.1}{1400}=5.27\text{A}>5\text{A}$$

按插值法求取磁通：

$$\Phi=0.0029+\frac{0.00295-0.0029}{5.27-4.87}(5-4.87)=0.00292\text{Wb}$$

1-3

解：（1） $\Omega=\frac{2\pi n}{60}=\frac{2\pi\times 1000}{60}=104.7\text{rad/s}$

$$\Psi_m = N\Phi_m = NB_m S = 100 \times 0.8 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 = 1.6 \text{ Wb}$$

设线圈平面与磁力线垂直时 $t = 0$ ， ψ 随时间的表达式为

$$\psi = \Psi_m \cos \Omega t = 1.6 \cos 104.7t$$

$$e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} = 167.52 \sin 104.7t \text{ V}$$

(2) $E_m = 167.52 \text{ V}$ ；出现在线圈平面与磁力线平行。

$$(3) E = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{2}} = 118.5 \text{ V}$$

1-4

解：(1) $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 50 = 314 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\Psi_m = N\Phi_m = NB_m S = 100 \times 0.8 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 = 1.6 \text{ Wb}$$

设 $t = 0$ 时， $\Phi = \Phi_m$ ，则 ψ 随时间的表达式为

$$\psi = \Psi_m \cos \omega t = 1.6 \cos 314t$$

$$e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} = 502.4 \sin 314t \text{ V}$$

(2) $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 50 = 314 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\Psi_m = N\Phi_m \cos 30^\circ = NB_m S \cos 30^\circ = 100 \times 0.8 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1.384 \text{ Wb}$$

设 $t = 0$ 时， $\Phi = \Phi_m$ ，则 ψ 随时间的表达式为

$$\psi = \Psi_m \cos \omega t = 1.386 \cos 314t$$

$$e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} = 435.2 \sin 314t \text{ V}$$

$$(3) \Omega = \frac{2\pi n}{60} = \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = 104.7 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 50 = 314 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Psi_m = N\Phi_m = NB_m S = 100 \times 0.8 \times 0.1 \times 0.2 = 1.6 \text{ Wb}$$

$$\psi = \Psi_m \cos \omega t \cos \Omega t = 1.6 \cos 314t \cos 104.7t = 0.8(\cos 418.7t + \cos 209.3t) \text{ Wb}$$

$$e = -\frac{d\psi}{dt} = 0.8 \times 418.7 \times \sin 418.7t + 0.8 \times 209.3 \times \sin 209.3t = (335 \sin 418.7t + 167 \sin 209.3t) \text{ V}$$

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第一章 绪论

P17: 1-1

$$\text{解: } B = \frac{\Phi}{S} = \frac{0.003}{0.025^2 \pi} = 1.53 T$$

$$\frac{H_x - 30}{1.53 - 1.48} = \frac{40 - 30}{1.55 - 1.48}$$
$$\Rightarrow H_x = 37.14$$

$$N = \frac{F}{I} = \frac{H_x l}{I} = \frac{37.14 \times 2\pi \times 30}{5} \approx 1400 \text{ 匝}$$

P17: 1-2

解:

(1)

$$N = N_1 + N_2 = 37.14 \times \frac{2\pi \times 30 - 0.1}{5} + \frac{1.53}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} \times 0.1 = 1399.4 + 243.5 = 1643 \text{ 匝}$$

(2) 设 B 在 $(1.48 \sim 1.55)$ 之间

$$F = NI = 1400 \times 5 = \frac{B}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} \times 10^{-3} + \left[\frac{40 - 30}{1.55 - 1.48} \times (B - 1.48) + 30 \right] \times (2\pi \times 30 - 0.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 7000 = 795.715B + 26913.651B - 34180.417$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 1.486 \text{ (与假设相符)}$$

$$\Phi = BS = 1.486 \times 0.025^2 \pi = 2.918 \times 10^{-3} \text{ wb}$$

P18: 1-4

$$\text{解: } s = 20^2 \times 10^{-6} m^2$$

$$(1) e = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -NS \frac{dB}{dt} = -200 \times 20^2 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{d0.8 \sin 314t}{dt} = -20.096 \cos 314t$$

$$(2) e = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -NS \cos 60^\circ \frac{dB}{dt} = -10.048 \cos 314t$$

$$(3) \Omega = \frac{2\pi n}{60} = \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = \frac{100\pi}{3} \text{ rad/s}$$

设t时刻平面与磁力线夹角为 θ' ，则 $\cos \theta' = \cos(\Omega t + \theta)$

当 $t = 0$ 时， $\cos \theta' = 1$ 则 $\cos \theta' = \cos \Omega t$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = -NS \frac{dB \cos \theta'}{dt} = -200 \times 20^2 \times \frac{d0.8 \sin 314t \cdot \cos \frac{100\pi}{3}t}{dt} \\ &= 6.699 \sin 104.72t \sin 314t - 20.096 \cos 104.72t \cos 314t \end{aligned}$$

第二章 变压器的基本作用原理及理论分析

p42:2-1

设有一台 500kVA、三相、35000/400V 双绕组变压器，一、二次绕组均系星形连接，试求高压方面和低压方面的额定电流。

解：

$$I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{500KVA}{\sqrt{3} \times 35000V} = 8.248A$$

$$I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{500KVA}{\sqrt{3} \times 400V} = 721.7A$$

p42:2-2

设有一台 16MVA；三相；110/11kv；Yd 连接的双绕组变压器（表示一次三相绕组接成星形、二次三相绕组接成三角形）。试求高、低压两侧的额定线电压、线电流和额定相电压、相电流。

解：已知 $S_N = S_{1N} = S_{2N} = 16MVA$
 $U_{1N} = 110KV, U_{2N} = 11KV$

$$I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{16MVA}{\sqrt{3} \times 110KV} = 83.98A$$

$$I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{16MVA}{\sqrt{3} \times 11KV} = 839.8A$$

高压侧 Y 连接：

相电流=线电流： $I_{1PN} = I_{1N} = 83.98A$

线电压= $\sqrt{3}$ 相电压， $U_{1pN} = \frac{U_{1N}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{110KV}{\sqrt{3}} = 63.51KV$

低压侧三角形接：

相电压=线电压： $U_{2pN} = U_{2N} = 11KV$

线电流= $\sqrt{3}$ 相电流， $I_{2pN} = \frac{I_{2N}}{\sqrt{3}} = 484.87A$

p42:2-3

设有一台 500kVA、50Hz、三相变压器、Dyn 连接（上列符号的意义为一次绕组接成三角形，二次绕组接成星形并有中线引出），额定电压为 10000/400V（上列数字的意义为一次额定线电压 10000V，二次额定线电压为 400V，以后不加说明，额定电压均指线电压）；

- (1) 试求一次额定线电流及相电流，二次额定线电流；
- (2) 如一次每相绕组的线圈有 960 匝，问二次每相绕组的线圈有几匝？每匝的感应电动势为多少？
- (3) 如铁芯中磁通密度的最大值为 1.4T，求该变压器铁芯的截面积；
- (4) 如在额定运行情况下绕组的电流密度为 $3A/mm^2$ ，求一、二次绕组各应有的导线截面。

解：(1) 一次绕组三角形连接，线电压等于相电压 $U_{1N1} = U_{1N\psi} = 10000V$

$$\text{额定线电流 } I_{1N1} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 10000} = 28.87(A)$$

$$\text{额定相电流 } I_{1N\psi} = \frac{I_{1N1}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{28.87}{\sqrt{3}} = 16.67(A)$$

二次绕组 Y 连接，额定线电流等于额定相电流

$$I_{2N1} = I_{2N\psi} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 400} = 721.71(A)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{二次相电压 } U_{2N\psi} = \frac{U_{2N}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 231$$

$$K = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{U_{1N\psi}}{U_{2N\psi}} \quad \text{所以}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{N_{2N\psi} \times N_1}{N_{1N\psi}} = \frac{231 \times 960}{10000} \approx 22(\text{匝})$$

$$\text{每匝的感应电动势 } e = \frac{U_{2N\psi}}{N_2} = \frac{231}{22} = 10.5 (V)$$

$$(3) \quad U_{1N} = 4.44fN_1\Phi_m \quad \Phi_m = B_m S$$

所以截面积 $S = \frac{U_{1N}}{4.44fN_1B_m} = \frac{10000}{4.44 \times 50 \times 960 \times 1.4} = 3.35 \times 10^{-2} (\text{m}^2)$

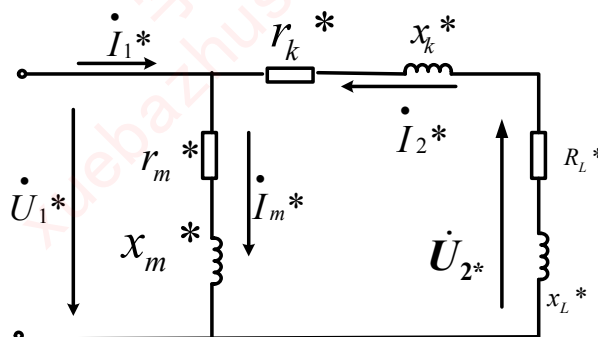
一次绕组导线截面积 $S_1 = \frac{I_{1N\psi}}{\rho} = \frac{16.67}{3} = 5.557 \times 10^{-6} (\text{m}^2)$

二次绕组导线截面积 $S_2 = \frac{I_{2N\psi}}{\rho} = \frac{721.71}{3} = 2.406 \times 10^{-4} (\text{m}^2)$

p42:2-4

设有一 2kVA、50Hz、1100/110V、单相变压器，在高压侧测得下列数据：短路阻抗 $Z_k = 30\Omega$ ，短路电阻 $r_k = 8\Omega$ ；在额定电压下的空载电流的无功分量为 0.09A，有功分量为 0.01A。二次电压保持在额定值。接至二次的负载为 10Ω 的电阻与 5Ω 的感抗相串联。

- (1) 试作出该变压器的近似等效电路，各种参数均用标么值表示；
- (2) 试求一次电压 U_{1*} 和一次电流 I_{1*} 。



解：(1) 短路电抗 $x_k = \sqrt{z_k^2 - r_k^2} = \sqrt{30^2 - 8^2} \approx 29(\Omega)$

高压侧阻抗基值 $Z_{1b} = \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{1100^2}{2 \times 10^3} = 605(\Omega)$

低压侧阻抗基值 $Z_{2b} = \frac{U_{2N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{110^2}{2 \times 10^3} = 6.05(\Omega)$

短路电阻标么值 $r_{k*} = \frac{r_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{8}{605} = 0.0132$

短路电抗标么值 $x_{k*} = \frac{x_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{29}{605} = 0.0479$

$$Z_m = r_m + jx_m = \frac{\dot{U}_{1N}}{\dot{I}_0} = \frac{1100}{0.01 - j0.09} = 1342 + j12080 \Omega$$

$$r_m^* = \frac{r_m}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{1342}{605} = 2.22$$

$$x_{m*} = \frac{x_m}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{12080}{605} = 19.96 \approx 20.0$$

负载电阻标么值 $R_{L*} = \frac{R_L}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{10}{6.05} = 1.653$

负载感抗标么值 $X_{L*} = \frac{X_L}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{5}{6.05} = 0.8264$

(2) 设二次电压 $\dot{U}_{2*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ$ 所以

$$\dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2*}}{R_{L*} + jX_{L*}} = \frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{1.653 + j0.8264} = 0.5411 \angle -26.56^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{1*} = -\dot{I}_{2*}(Z_{k*} + Z_{L*}) = -0.5411 \angle -26.56^\circ \times (0.0132 + j0.0478) + 1 \angle 0^\circ = -1.0181 \angle 1.12^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{1*} = \dot{I}_{m*} - \dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1*}}{Z_{m*}} - \dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{-1.0181 \angle 1.12^\circ}{2.22 + j19.96} - 0.5411 \angle -26.56^\circ = 0.571 \angle 149.2^\circ$$

所以 $U_{1*} = 1.0181$ $I_{1*} = 0.571$

或 (2) 设 $-\dot{U}_{2*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ$

$$-\dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{-\dot{U}_{2*}}{R_{L*} + jX_{L*}} = \frac{1}{1.653 + j0.826} = 0.541 \angle -26.55^\circ A$$

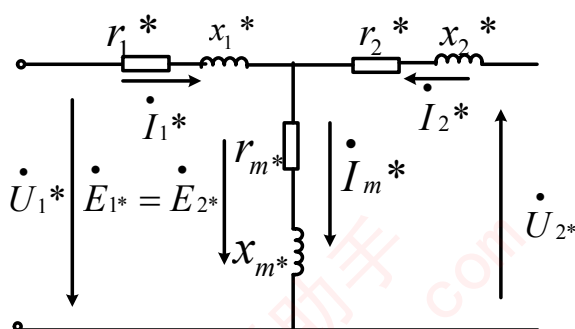
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{1*} &= -\dot{I}_{2*}(r_k^* + jx_k^* + R_{L*} + jX_{L*}) \\ &= 0.541 \angle -26.55^\circ (0.0132 + j0.0478 + 1.653 + j0.826) \\ &= 1.018 \angle 1.12^\circ V \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_{0*} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1*}}{r_m^* + jx_m^*} = \frac{1.018 \angle 1.12^\circ}{2.22 + j20} = 0.051 \angle -82.55^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{1*} = -\dot{I}_{2*} + \dot{I}_{0*} = 0.541 \angle -26.55^\circ + 0.051 \angle -82.55^\circ = 0.571 \angle -30.77^\circ$$

p42:2-5

设有一台 10kVA、2200/220V、单相变压器，其参数如下 $r_1 = 3.6\Omega$ ， $r_2 = 0.036\Omega$ ， $x_k = x_1 + x_2 = 26\Omega$ ；在额定电压下的铁芯损耗 $p_{Fe} = 70W$ ，空载电流 I_0 为额定电流的 5%。假设一、二次绕组的漏抗如归算到同一方时可作为相等，试求（1）各参数的标幺值，并绘出该变压器的 T 形等效电路；（2）设变压器二次电压和二次电流为额定值，且有 $\cos\theta_2 = 0.8$ 滞后功率因数，求一次电压和电流。



解：（1） $Z_{1b} = Z_{1N} = \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_{1N}} = \frac{2200^2}{10000} = 484\Omega$

$$Z_{2b} = Z_{1N} = \frac{U_{2N}^2}{S_{2N}} = \frac{220^2}{10000} = 4.84\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_0^* = 0.05, \dot{U}_1^* = 1$$

$$r_m^* = \frac{P_{Fe}}{I_0^2} = \frac{P_{Fe}}{(0.05 I_{1N})^2} = \frac{P_{Fe}}{(0.05 \frac{S_N}{U_{1N}})^2} = 1355.2\Omega$$

$$Z_m^* = \frac{\dot{U}_1^*}{\dot{I}_0^*} = \frac{1}{0.05} = 20$$

$$r_m^* = \frac{r_m}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{1355.2}{484} = 2.8$$

$$x_m^* = \sqrt{Z_m^{*2} - r_m^{*2}} = \sqrt{20^2 - 2.8^2} = 19.8$$

$$r_1^* = \frac{r_1}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{3.6}{484} = 0.00744$$

$$r_2^* = \frac{r_2}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{0.036}{4.84} = 0.00744$$

$$x_k^* = \frac{x_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{26}{484} = 0.05372$$

$$x_1^* = x_2^* = 0.5x_k^* = 0.5 \times 0.05372 = 0.0269$$

(2) 设二次电 $\dot{U}_{2*} = 1\angle 0^\circ$, 则 $\dot{I}_{2*} = 1\angle -36.87^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{1*} &= \dot{E}_{2*} = \dot{U}_{2*} + \dot{I}_{2*}(r_{2*} + jx_{2*}) \\ &= 1\angle 0^\circ + 1\angle -36.87^\circ(0.00744 + j0.0269) = 1.022\angle 0.956^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$-\dot{I}_{m*} = \frac{\dot{E}_{1*}}{r_{m*} + jx_{m*}} = \frac{1.022\angle 0.956^\circ}{2.8 + j19.8} = 0.05112\angle -80.99^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{1*} = \dot{I}_{m*} - \dot{I}_{2*} = -0.05112\angle -80.99^\circ - 1\angle -36.87^\circ = 1.037\angle 141.2^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_{1*} &= \dot{I}_{1*}(r_{1*} + jx_{1*}) - \dot{E}_{1*} \\ &= 1.037\angle 141.2^\circ(0.00744 + j0.0269) - 1.022\angle 0.956^\circ = 1.046\angle -178.1^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$U_1 = U_{1*} \cdot U_{1N} = 1.046 \times 2200 = 2301.2V$$

$$I_1 = I_{1*} \cdot I_{1N} = 1.037 \times \frac{10000}{2200} = 4.714A$$

p43:2-7

设有一台 1800kVA、10000/400V，Yyn 连接的三相铁芯式变压器。短路电压 $u_k = 4.5\%$ 。在额定电压下的空载电流为额定电流的 4.5%，即 $I_0 = 0.045I_N$ ，在额定电压下的空载损耗 $p_0 = 6800W$ ，当有额定电流时的短路铜耗 $p_{kN} = 22000W$ 。试求：

(1) 当一次电压保持额定值，一次电流为额定值且功率因数 0.8 滞后时的二次电压和电流。

(2) 根据 (1) 的计算值求电压变化率，并与电压变化率公式的计算值相比较。

解：(1)
$$I_N = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{1800KVA}{\sqrt{3} \times 10KV} = 103.9A$$

$$Z_k = \frac{\frac{U_k}{\sqrt{3}}}{I_k} = \frac{0.045 \times 10000 / \sqrt{3}}{103.9} = 2.5 \Omega$$

$$r_k = \frac{P_k}{3I_k^2} = \frac{22000}{3 \times 103.9^2} = 0.679 \Omega$$

$$x_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - r_k^2} = \sqrt{2.5^2 - 0.679^2} = 2.406 \Omega$$

$$I_0 = 0.045 I_N = 0.045 \times 103.9 = 4.6755 A$$

$$r_m = \frac{P_0}{3I_0^2} = \frac{6800}{3 \times 4.6755^2} = 103.6 \Omega$$

$$Z_m = \frac{(U_{1N} / \sqrt{3})}{I_0} = \frac{10000}{\sqrt{3} \times 4.6755} = 1234.8 \Omega$$

$$x_m = \sqrt{Z_m^2 - r_m^2} = \sqrt{1234.8^2 - 103.6^2} = 1230.2 \Omega$$

设: $\dot{U}_{1N} = 10000 \angle 30^\circ V$, 则相电压 $\dot{U}_1 = \frac{10000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ V$

$$\dot{I}_{1N} = 103.9 \angle \arccos 0.8 = 103.9 \angle -36.87^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{r_m + jx_m} = 4.677 \angle -85.20^\circ A$$

$$-\dot{I}_2' = \dot{I}_{1N} - \dot{I}_0 = 103.9 \angle -36.87^\circ - 4.677 \angle -85.20^\circ = 100.87 \angle -34.46^\circ A$$

$$I_2 = KI_2' = \frac{10000}{400} \times 100.87 = 2521.75 A$$

$$-\dot{U}_2' = \dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_k = \dot{U}_1 - [-\dot{I}_2'(r_k + jx_k)] = 5579.9 \angle -161.36^\circ V$$

$$U_2 = \frac{U_2'}{K} = \frac{5579.9}{25} = 223.2 V$$

(2) 相电压 $U_2 = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} = 230.95 V$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{230.95 - 223.2}{230.95} \times 100\% = 3.35\%$$

$$\text{计算: } \Delta U\% = \frac{I_{1N} r_k \cos \theta + I_{1N} x_k \sin \theta}{U_1} \times 100$$

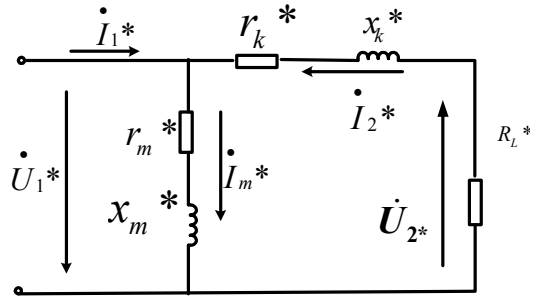
$$= \frac{103.9 \times 0.679 \times 0.8 + 103.9 \times 2.406 \times 0.6}{10000 / \sqrt{3}} \times 100 = 3.57\%$$

2-8:

$$\text{解: } I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{320 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 6300} = 29.33 A$$

$$I_{2N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{320 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 400} = 461.88 A$$

$$Z_{2N} = \frac{U_{2N\phi}}{I_{2N\phi}} = \frac{U_{2N}}{I_{2N}} = \frac{U_{2N}}{\frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}U_{2N}}} = \frac{3U_{2N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{3 \times 400^2}{320 \times 10^3} = 1.5 \Omega \text{ (d接)}$$



(1) 空载时, $U_0 = U_N$, 则 $U_{0*} = 1$, 计算激磁阻抗:

$$z_{m*} = \frac{1}{I_{0*}} = \frac{1}{\frac{27.7}{461.88}} = 16.67$$

$$r_{m*} = \frac{p_{0*}}{I_{0*}^2} = \frac{1.45/320}{\left(\frac{27.7}{461.88}\right)^2} = 1.259$$

$$x_{m*} = \sqrt{z_{m*}^2 - r_{m*}^2} = 16.62$$

短路时, $I_k = I_N$, 则 $I_{k*} = 1$, 计算短路阻抗:

$$z_{k*} = u_{k*} = \frac{284}{6300} = 0.04508$$

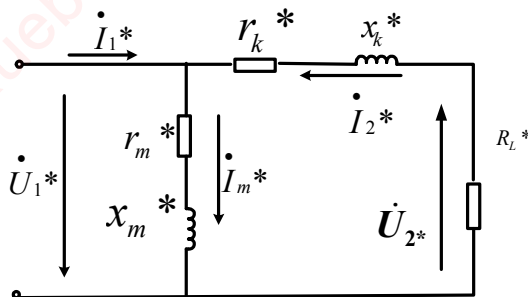
$$r_{k*} = p_{k*} = \frac{5.7}{320} = 0.01781$$

$$x_{k*} = \sqrt{z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = 0.04139$$

(2) $Y \rightarrow \Delta$: $R \rightarrow 3R$ 则: $R_{L*} = \frac{3R}{Z_{2N}}$

$U_{1*} = 1$, 且 $I_{2*} = 1$ 由图可得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{U_{1*}}{I_{2*}} &= \sqrt{(r_k^* + R_{L*})^2 + x_k^{*2}} \\ \frac{1}{1} &= \sqrt{(0.01781 + R_{L*})^2 + 0.04139^2} \\ R_{L*} &= 0.9813 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow R = \frac{R_{L*} \cdot Z_{2N}}{3} = \frac{0.9813 \times 1.5}{3} = 0.49$$



2-9:

解: (1) 空载时, $U_0 = U_N$, 则 $U_{0*} = 1$, 计算激磁阻抗:

$$z_{m*} = \frac{1}{I_{0*}} = \frac{1}{0.02} = 50$$

$$r_{m*} = \frac{p_{0*}}{I_{0*}^2} = \frac{133/125000}{0.02^2} = 2.66$$

$$x_{m*} = \sqrt{z_{m*}^2 - r_{m*}^2} = 49.93$$

短路时, $I_k = I_N$, 则 $I_{k*} = 1$, 计算短路阻抗:

$$z_{k*} = u_{k*} = 0.105$$

$$r_{k*} = p_{kN*} = \frac{600}{125000} = 0.0048$$

$$x_{k*} = \sqrt{z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = 0.1049$$

(2) 设 $\dot{U}_{2*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ$, 则 $\dot{I}_{2*} = 1 \angle -36.87^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{1*} &= -\dot{U}_{2*} - \dot{I}_{2*}(r_{k*} + jx_{k*}) = -1 \angle 0^\circ - 1 \angle -36.87^\circ (0.0048 + j0.1049) \\ &= 1.0699 \angle -175.7^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1*} = \dot{I}_{m*} - \dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{1.0699 \angle -175.7^\circ}{2.66 + j49.93} - 1 \angle -36.87^\circ = 1.015 \angle 142.26^\circ$$

$$(3) \Delta U = (U_{1*} - 1) \times 100\% = (1.0699 - 1) \times 100\% = 6.99\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{U_{2*} I_{2*} \cos \theta_2}{U_{1*} I_{1*} \cos \theta_1} = \frac{1 \times 1 \times \cos 36.87^\circ}{1.0699 \times 1.015 \times \cos(-175.7 - 142.26)^\circ} = 99.27\%$$

实用公式:

$$\Delta U = \beta(r_{k*} \cos \theta_2 + x_{k*} \sin \theta_2) \times 100\% \\ = 1(0.0048 \times 0.8 + 0.1049 \times 0.6) \times 100\% = 6.678\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2 + p_0 + \beta^2 P_{KN}} = \frac{1 \times 125000 \times 0.8}{1 \times 125000 \times 0.8 + 133 + 1^2 \times 600} = 99.27\%$$

$$(4) \text{ 当 } \beta = \beta' = \sqrt{\frac{p_0}{P_{KN}}} = \sqrt{\frac{133}{600}} = 0.471 \text{ 时, 有最大效率:}$$

$$\eta_{\max} = \frac{\beta' S_N \cos \theta_2}{\beta' S_N \cos \theta_2 + p_0 + \beta'^2 P_{KN}} = \frac{0.471 \times 125000 \times 0.8}{0.471 \times 125000 \times 0.8 + 133 + 0.471^2 \times 600} = 99.44\%$$

2-11:

设有一台 50kVA, 50Hz, 6300/400V, Yy 连接的三相铁芯式变压器。空载电流 $I_0 = 0.075 I_N$, 空载损耗 $p_0 = 350W$, 短路电压 $u_{k*} = 0.055$, 短路损耗 $p_{KN} = 1300W$ 。

(最好用标么值, 并与下面方法比较)

(1) 试求该变压器在空载时的参数 r_0 和 x_0 , 以及短路参数 r_k 、 x_k , 所有参数均归算到高压侧, 作出该变压器的近似等效电路;

(2) 试求该变压器在供给额定电流且 $\cos \theta_2 = 0.8$ 滞后时的电压变化率及效率

解

(1)

$$I_N = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3} U_{1N}} = \frac{50KVA}{\sqrt{3} \times 6300V} = 4.58A$$

$$Z_0 = Z_m = \frac{U_1}{I_0} = \frac{U_{1N} / \sqrt{3}}{0.075 I_N} = 10584 \Omega$$

$$r_0 = \frac{P_0}{3I_0^2} = \frac{350}{3 \times (0.075 \times 1.58)^2} = 988\Omega \quad r_0^* = 1.24$$

$$x_0 = \sqrt{Z_0^2 - r_0^2} = \sqrt{10584^2 - 988^2} = 10534\Omega \quad x_0^* = 13.2$$

$$U_k = 0.055 \times 6300 / \sqrt{3} = 200V$$

$$I_k = I_{1N} = 4.58A$$

$$Z_k = \frac{U_k}{I_k} = \frac{200}{4.58} = 43.67$$

$$r_k = \frac{P_k}{3I_N^2} = \frac{1300}{3 \times 4.58^2} = 20.66 \quad r_k^* = 0.026$$

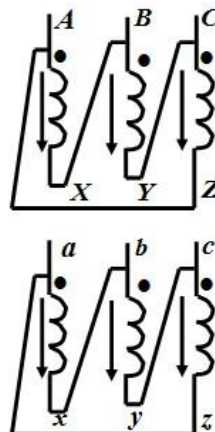
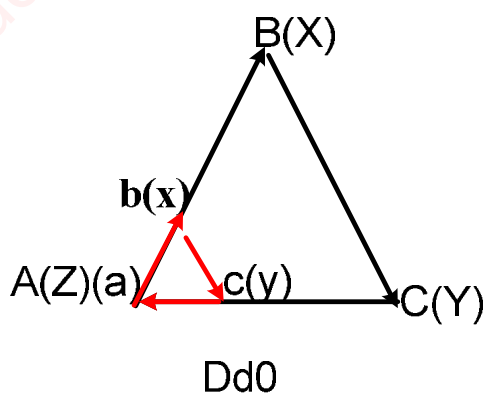
$$x_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - r_k^2} = \sqrt{43.67^2 - 20.66^2} = 38.47\Omega \quad x_k^* = 0.0485$$

(2)

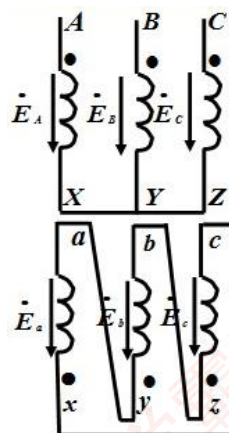
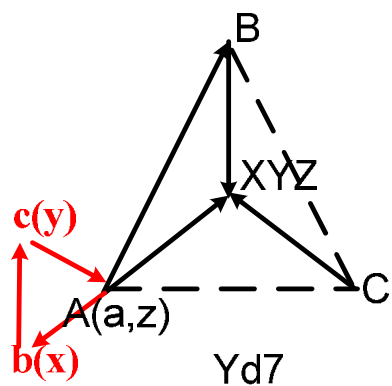
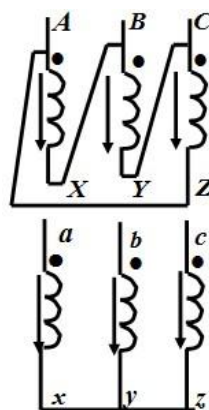
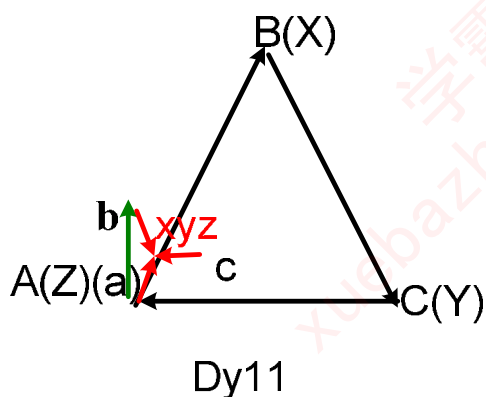
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U\% &= \frac{I_{1N}r_k \cos \theta_2 + I_{1N}x_k \sin \theta_2}{U_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{4.58 \times 20.66 \times 0.8 + 4.58 \times 38.47 \times 0.6}{6300 / \sqrt{3}} \times 100 = 4.99\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2 + \beta^2 P_{KN} + P_0} = \frac{50000 \times 0.8}{50000 \times 0.8 + 1300 + 350} = 96\%$$

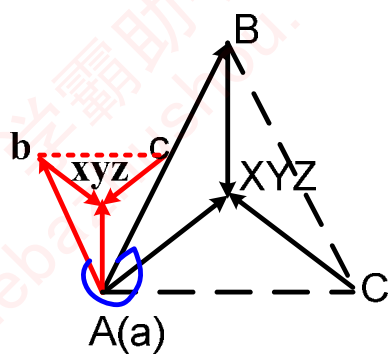
p54: 3-1



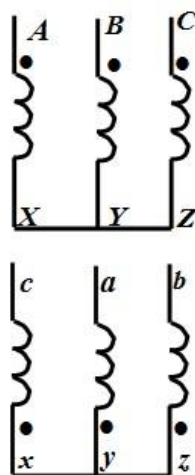
Dy11



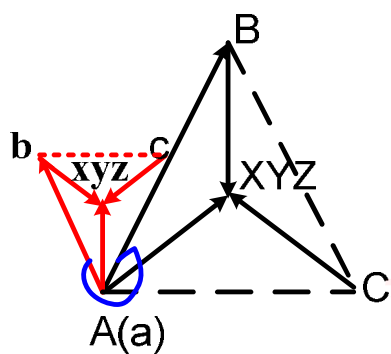
Yy10



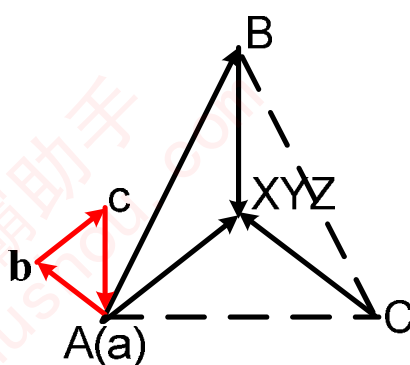
Yy10



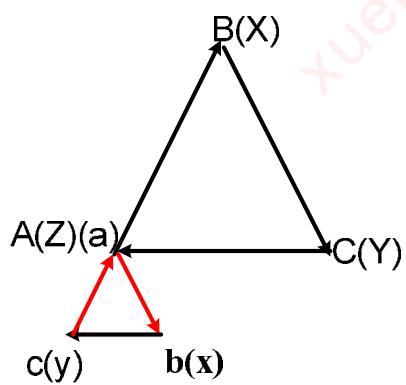
p54: 3-2



Yy10



Yd9



Dd4

p54: 3-4 解:

$$(1) \quad u_{kI^*} = z_{kI^*} = \frac{z_{kI}}{z_{1NI}} = \frac{250/32\sqrt{3}}{6300^2/500 \times 10^3} = 0.0568$$

$$u_{kII^*} = z_{kII^*} = \frac{z_{kII}}{z_{1NII}} = \frac{300/82\sqrt{3}}{6300^2/1000 \times 10^3} = 0.0532$$

$$(2) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{S_I}{S_{II}} = \frac{500/1000}{0.0568/0.0532} = 0.468 \\ S_I + S_{II} = 1200kVA \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S_I = 382kVA, S_{II} = 818kVA$$

(3) 从比值 $\frac{S_I}{S_{II}} = \frac{500/1000}{0.0568/0.0532} = 0.468$ 看: S_{II} 大, 为了使两台变压器都不超

过额定电压, 则变压器 II 先满载。

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{S_I}{S_{II}} = \frac{500/1000}{0.0568/0.0532} = 0.468 \\ S_{II} = 1000kVA \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow S_I = 468kVA \text{ 则 } S_{\text{总}} = S_I + S_{II} = 1468kVA$$

(4) 绕组中的电流, 即为相电流 (注二次绕组为 d 接)

$$I_{I2\phi} = \frac{I_{I2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{382 \times 10^3}{3 \times 400} = 318A$$

$$I_{II2\phi} = \frac{I_{II2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{818 \times 10^3}{3 \times 400} = 682A$$

第四章 三相变压器的不对称运行及瞬态过程

P69:4-1

解：(1) 二次空载时对称：变压器结构和参数相同，二次空载时，一次绕组通过三相对称空载电流，产生三相对称磁通，在二次的感应电动势相同且对称，即一、二次侧相、线电压对称。

(2) 二次接对称负载时：同一次电流对称、磁通对称，二次感应感应电动势相同且对称，所以一、二次侧相、线电压对称。

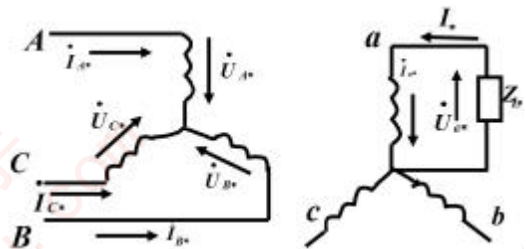
(3) 假设 a 相接负载：

$$r_{m*} = \frac{p_{0*}}{I_{0*}^2} = \frac{1}{0.05^2} = 4, \quad Z_{m*} = \frac{1}{0.05} = 20$$

$$x_{m*} = \sqrt{Z_{m*}^2 - r_{m*}^2} = \sqrt{20^2 - 4^2} = 19.6$$

$$z_{k*} = u_{k*} = 0.05, \quad r_{k*} = u_{a*} = 0.02$$

$$x_{k*} = \sqrt{z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = \sqrt{0.05^2 - 0.02^2} = 0.046$$



①边界条件： $\dot{I}_{a*} = \dot{I}_*$, $\dot{I}_{b*} = \dot{I}_{c*} = 0$, $\dot{U}_{a*} = \dot{I}_* Z_{L*}$.

②a 相序电流：

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a+*} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_{a*} + a\dot{I}_{b*} + a^2\dot{I}_{c*}) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_* \\ \dot{I}_{a-*} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_{a*} + a^2\dot{I}_{b*} + a\dot{I}_{c*}) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_* \\ \dot{I}_{a0*} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_{a*} + \dot{I}_{b*} + \dot{I}_{c*}) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_* \end{cases}$$

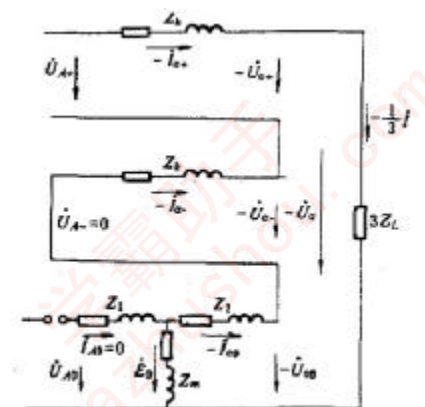
③各序网络图（可直接画总图，该题中用标么值表示）有：

$$-\dot{U}_{a*} = \dot{U}_{A+*} + (\dot{I}_{a+*} + \dot{I}_{a-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{a0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*})$$

同理： $-\dot{U}_{b*} = \dot{U}_{B+*} + (\dot{I}_{b+*} + \dot{I}_{b-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{b0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*})$

$$-\dot{U}_{c*} = \dot{U}_{C+*} + (\dot{I}_{c+*} + \dot{I}_{c-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{c0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*})$$

④由图可得：



— Y, yn 单相负载时的 等效电路

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_{a+*} &= \dot{I}_{a-*} = \dot{I}_{a0*} = -\dot{I}_{A+*} = -\dot{I}_{A-*} = -\frac{\dot{U}_{A+*}}{2Z_{k*} + Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*} + 3R_{L*}} \\ &= -\frac{1\angle 0^\circ}{2(0.02 + j0.046) + \frac{1}{2}(0.02 + j0.046) + 4 + j19.6 + 3} \\ &= 0.04767\angle 109.7^\circ \\ \dot{I}_* &= 3\dot{I}_{a+*} = 0.143\angle 109.7^\circ\end{aligned}$$

⑤二次侧相(线)电流: $\dot{I}_{a*} = \dot{I}_* = 0.143\angle 109.7^\circ, \dot{I}_{b*} = \dot{I}_{c*} = 0$

一次侧相(线)电流(注: 无零序):

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_{A*} &= \dot{I}_{A+*} + \dot{I}_{A-*} = -\dot{I}_{a+*} - \dot{I}_{a-*} = -\frac{2}{3} \times 0.143\angle 109.7^\circ = 0.095\angle -70.3^\circ \\ \dot{I}_{B*} &= \dot{I}_{B+*} + \dot{I}_{B-*} = -a^2\dot{I}_{a+*} - a\dot{I}_{a-*} = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.143\angle 109.7^\circ = 0.04767\angle 109.7^\circ \\ \dot{I}_{C*} &= \dot{I}_{C+*} + \dot{I}_{C-*} = -a\dot{I}_{a+*} - a^2\dot{I}_{a-*} = \frac{1}{3} \times 0.143\angle 109.7^\circ = 0.04767\angle 109.7^\circ\end{aligned}$$

二次侧相电压(不对称):

$$\begin{aligned}-\dot{U}_{a*} &= \dot{U}_{A+*} + (\dot{I}_{a+*} + \dot{I}_{a-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{a0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*}) \\ &\text{或} = -\dot{I}_* \cdot R_{L*} = -0.143\angle 109.7^\circ = -0.143\angle 70.3^\circ \\ \text{同理: } -\dot{U}_{b*} &= \dot{U}_{B+*} + (\dot{I}_{b+*} + \dot{I}_{b-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{b0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*}) \\ &= 1\angle -120^\circ + (a + a^2)\dot{I}_{a0*}Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{a0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*}) \\ &= 1.756\angle -145.23^\circ \\ -\dot{U}_{c*} &= \dot{U}_{C+*} + (\dot{I}_{c+*} + \dot{I}_{c-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{c0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*}) = 1.1617\angle 153.1^\circ\end{aligned}$$

一次侧相电压(不对称):

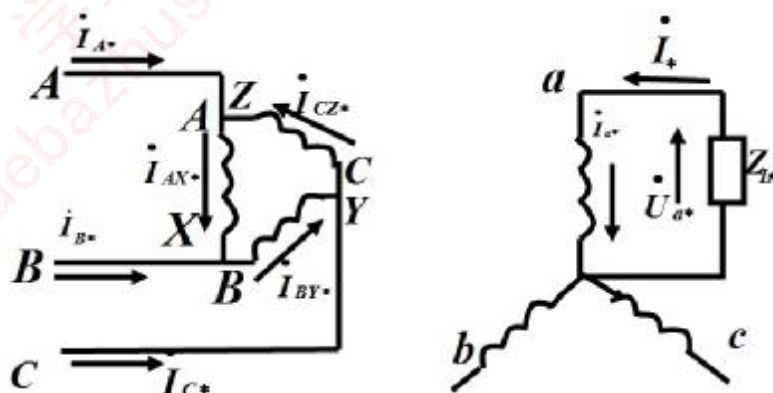
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_{A*} &\approx -\dot{U}_{a*} = 0.143\angle -70.3^\circ \\ \dot{U}_{B*} &\approx -\dot{U}_{b*} = 1.756\angle -145.23^\circ \\ \dot{U}_{C*} &\approx -\dot{U}_{c*} = 1.1617\angle 153.1^\circ\end{aligned}$$

一、二次侧线电压(对称):

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_{AB*} &\approx -\dot{U}_{ab*} = 1.724\angle 30.18^\circ \\ \dot{U}_{BC*} &\approx -\dot{U}_{bc*} = 1.733\angle -90.01^\circ \\ \dot{U}_{cA*} &\approx -\dot{U}_{ca*} = 1.724\angle 149.83^\circ\end{aligned}$$

4-2

(3) 假设 D/yn11, 假设 a 相接负载 (参数计算同上):



① 边界条件: $\dot{I}_{a*} = \dot{I}_*$, $\dot{I}_{b*} = \dot{I}_{c*} = 0$, $\dot{U}_{a*} = \dot{I}_* Z_{L*}$.

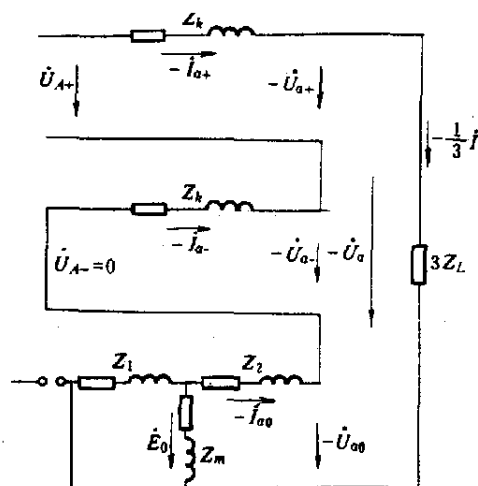
② a 相序电流:
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{a+*} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_{a*} + a\dot{I}_{b*} + a^2\dot{I}_{c*}) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_* \\ \dot{I}_{a-*} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_{a*} + a^2\dot{I}_{b*} + a\dot{I}_{c*}) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_* \\ \dot{I}_{a0*} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_{a*} + \dot{I}_{b*} + \dot{I}_{c*}) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_* \end{cases}$$

③ 各序网络图 (可直接画总图, 该题中用标么值表示) 有

$$-\dot{U}_{a*} = \dot{U}_{A+*} + (\dot{I}_{a+*} + \dot{I}_{a-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{a0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*} \parallel Z_{1*})$$

同理: $-\dot{U}_{b*} = \dot{U}_{B+*} + (\dot{I}_{b+*} + \dot{I}_{b-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{b0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*} \parallel Z_{1*})$

$$-\dot{U}_{c*} = \dot{U}_{C+*} + (\dot{I}_{c+*} + \dot{I}_{c-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{c0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*} \parallel Z_{1*})$$



④ 由图可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{a+*} = \dot{I}_{a-*} = \dot{I}_{a0*} = -\dot{I}_{A+*} = -\dot{I}_{A-*} &= -\frac{\dot{U}_{A+*}}{2Z_{k*} + Z_{2*} + (Z_{m0*} \parallel Z_{1*}) + 3R_{L*}} \\ &= -\frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{2(0.02 + j0.046) + \frac{1}{2}(0.02 + j0.046) + (4 + j19.6) \parallel \left(\frac{0.02 + j0.046}{2}\right) + 3} \\ &= 0.3263 \angle 177.43^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_* = 3\dot{I}_{a+*} = 0.979 \angle 177.43^\circ$$

⑤ 二次侧相 (线) 电流: $\dot{I}_{a*} = \dot{I}_* = 0.979 \angle 177.43^\circ$, $\dot{I}_{b*} = \dot{I}_{c*} = 0$

一次侧相电流（直接写，D 内为零序通路）：

$$\dot{I}_{A*} = -\dot{I}_{a*} = 0.979 \angle -2.57^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{BY*} = -\dot{I}_{b*} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{CZ*} = -\dot{I}_{c*} = 0$$

一次侧线电流：

$$\dot{I}_{A*} = \dot{I}_{AX*} - \dot{I}_{CZ*} = 0.979 \angle -2.57^\circ - 0 = 0.979 \angle -2.57^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{B*} = \dot{I}_{BY*} - \dot{I}_{AX*} = 0 - 0.979 \angle -2.57^\circ = 0.979 \angle 177.43^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{C*} = \dot{I}_{CZ*} - \dot{I}_{BY*} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

二次侧相电压(不对称)：

$$\begin{aligned} -\dot{U}_{a*} &= \dot{U}_{A+*} + (\dot{I}_{a+*} + \dot{I}_{a-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{a0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*} \parallel Z_{1*}) \\ &\text{或} = -\dot{I}_{*} \cdot R_{L*} = -0.979 \angle 177.43^\circ = 0.979 \angle -2.57^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理: } -\dot{U}_{b*} &= \dot{U}_{B+*} + (\dot{I}_{b+*} + \dot{I}_{b-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{b0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m0*} \parallel Z_{1*}) \\ &= 1 \angle -120^\circ + (a + a^2)\dot{I}_{a0*}Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{a0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m*} \parallel Z_{1*}) \\ &\approx 1 \angle -120^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$-\dot{U}_{c*} = \dot{U}_{C+*} + (\dot{I}_{c+*} + \dot{I}_{c-*})Z_{k*} + \dot{I}_{c0*}(Z_{2*} + Z_{m*} \parallel Z_{1*}) \approx 1 \angle 120^\circ$$

一次侧相电压(不对称)：

$$\dot{U}_{A*} \approx -\dot{U}_{a*} = 0.979 \angle -2.57^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{B*} \approx -\dot{U}_{b*} = 1 \angle -120^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{C*} \approx -\dot{U}_{c*} = 1 \angle 120^\circ$$

一、二次侧线电压(对称)：

$$\dot{U}_{AB*} \approx -\dot{U}_{ab*} = 1.691 \angle 29.08^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{BC*} \approx -\dot{U}_{bc*} = 1.730 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{cA*} \approx -\dot{U}_{ca*} = 1.736 \angle 148.38^\circ$$

4-3

(a) ~ (d) 共同特点：原边均有零序通路，相电流含零序分量，所以，该题均不用对称分量法，直接用变比即可。

解 (a) 边界条件： $\dot{I}_a = \dot{I} = 1A$, $\dot{I}_b = \dot{I}_c = 0A$

可直接由变比求: $\dot{I}_A = -\frac{\dot{I}_a}{k} = -0.5A$, $\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_C = -\frac{\dot{I}_b}{k} = -\frac{\dot{I}_c}{k} = 0A$

也可用对称分量法解如下:

副边对称分量电流, 简化等值电路

$$\dot{I}_{a+} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_a + a\dot{I}_b + a^2\dot{I}_c) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_a$$

$$\dot{I}_{a-} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_a + a^2\dot{I}_b + a\dot{I}_c) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_a$$

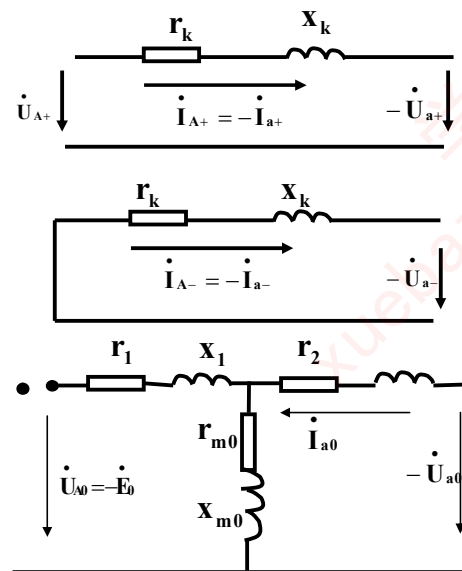
$$\dot{I}_{a0} = \frac{1}{3}(\dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_a$$

由等值电路, 原边电流(零序电流不能流通):

$$\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{A+} + \dot{I}_{A-} + \dot{I}_{A0} = -(\dot{I}_{a+} + \dot{I}_{a-} + \dot{I}_{a0}) = -\dot{I}_a = -\frac{1}{2}A$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_{B+} + \dot{I}_{B-} + \dot{I}_{B0} = -(a^2\dot{I}_{a+} + a\dot{I}_{a-} + \dot{I}_{a0}) = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_{C+} + \dot{I}_{C-} + \dot{I}_{C0} = -(a\dot{I}_{a+} + a^2\dot{I}_{a-} + \dot{I}_{a0}) = 0$$



(b) 边界条件: $\dot{I}_{ax} = \frac{2}{3}\dot{I} = \frac{2}{3}A$, $\dot{I}_{by} = \dot{I}_{cz} = -\frac{1}{3}\dot{I} = -\frac{1}{3}A$

可直接由变比求: $\dot{I}_A = -\frac{\dot{I}_{ax}}{k} = -\frac{1}{3}A$, $\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_C = -\frac{\dot{I}_{by}}{k} = -\frac{\dot{I}_{cz}}{k} = \frac{1}{6}A$

(c) 边界条件: $\dot{I}_{ax} = \frac{2}{3}\dot{I} = \frac{2}{3}A$, $\dot{I}_{by} = \dot{I}_{cz} = -\frac{1}{3}\dot{I} = -\frac{1}{3}A$

可直接由变比求: $\dot{I}_{AX} = -\frac{\dot{I}_{ax}}{k} = -\frac{1}{3}A$, $\dot{I}_{BY} = -\frac{\dot{I}_{by}}{k} = \frac{1}{6}A$, $\dot{I}_{CZ} = -\frac{\dot{I}_{cz}}{k} = \frac{1}{6}A$

线电流: $\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{AX} - \dot{I}_{CZ} = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}A$, $\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_{BY} - \dot{I}_{AX} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}A$

$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_{CZ} - \dot{I}_{BY} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = 0A$

(d) 边界条件: $\dot{I}_a = \dot{I} = 1A$, $\dot{I}_b = \dot{I}_c = 0A$

可直接由变比求: $\dot{I}_{AX} = -\frac{\dot{I}_a}{k} = -0.5A$, $\dot{I}_{BY} = \dot{I}_{CZ} = -\frac{\dot{I}_b}{k} = -\frac{\dot{I}_c}{k} = 0A$

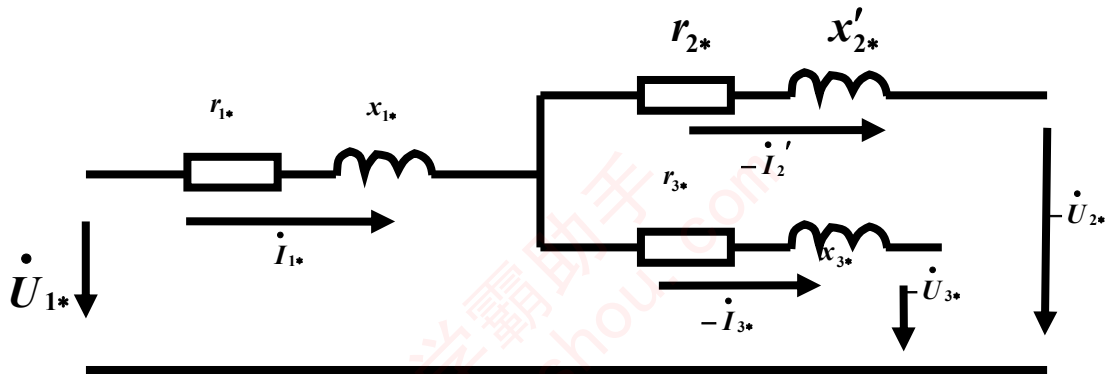
线电流: $\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{AX} - \dot{I}_{BY} = -\frac{1}{2} - 0 = -\frac{1}{2}A$, $\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_{BY} - \dot{I}_{CZ} = 0 - 0 = 0A$

$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_{CZ} - \dot{I}_{AX} = 0 - (-\frac{1}{2}) = 0.5A$

P83: 例题

例：一台型号为 SFSL1-20000/110 的三相三绕组变压器，YNynod11 连接，额定电压为 121/38.5/11kV；高压、中压、低压绕组的容量分别为 20000kVA、20000kVA、10000kVA；最大短路损耗为 151kW；归算到高压侧的短路电压标么值为 $u_{k12*}=0.105$ ， $u_{k13*}=0.18$ ， $u_{k23*}=0.065$ ，试求其等效电路中的各个参数（励磁电流略去不计）。

解：简化等效电路图如下图所示：



由题已知： $r_{k12}* = P_{k12}* = \frac{151}{20000} = 0.00755$ ， $r_1* = r_2* = \frac{1}{2}r_3*$

$r_{k12}* = r_1* + r_2*$

$r_1* = r_2* = 0.003775$ ；

$r_3* = 0.00755$ ；

$Z_{k12}* = \frac{U_{k12}*}{I_{k12}*} = \frac{0.105}{1} = 0.105$

则 $x_{k12}* = \sqrt{Z_{k12}*^2 - r_{k12}*^2} = \sqrt{0.105^2 - 0.00755^2} = 0.1047$

$Z_{k13}* = \frac{U_{k13}*}{I_{k13}*} = \frac{0.18}{1} = 0.18$

$r_{k13}* = r_1* + r_3* = 0.011325$

则 $x_{k13}* = \sqrt{Z_{k13}*^2 - r_{k13}*^2} = \sqrt{0.18^2 - 0.011325^2} = 0.1796$

$$Z_{k23}^* = \frac{U_{k23}^*}{I_{k23}^*} = \frac{0.065}{1} = 0.065$$

$$r_{k23}^* = r_2^* + r_3^* = 0.011325$$

$$\text{则 } x_{k23}^* = \sqrt{Z_{k23}^{*2} - r_{k23}^{*2}} = \sqrt{0.065^2 - 0.011325^2} = 0.064$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{x_{k12}^* + x_{k13}^* - x_{k23}^*}{2} = 0.11$$

$$x_2^* = \frac{x_{k12}^* + x_{k23}^* - x_{k13}^*}{2} = -0.00545$$

$$x_3^* = \frac{x_{k13}^* + x_{k23}^* - x_{k12}^*}{2} = 0.069$$

$$Z_1^* = r_1^* + jx_1^* = 0.00378 + j0.11$$

$$Z_2^* = r_2^* + jx_2^* = 0.00378 - j0.00545$$

$$Z_3^* = r_3^* + jx_3^* = 0.00775 + j0.069$$

$$Z_{1b} = Z_{1N} = \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = 732.07$$

$$Z_1 = Z_1^* Z_{1b} = 2.77 + j80.53\Omega = r_1 + jx_1$$

$$Z_2 = Z_2^* Z_{1b} = 2.77 - j3.99\Omega = r_2 + jx_2$$

$$Z_3 = Z_3^* Z_{1b} = 5.53 + j50.51\Omega = r_3 + jx_3$$

p83: 5-1

需明白求所量 u_{k*} 或 $u_k = \frac{U_{kN}}{U_N}$ ，即短路电流为额定电流时的短路电压标么值。经

验证表中短路试验， $I_{k13} = I_{1N}$ ，其它 $I_k \neq I_N$

选择基值：电压电流以各次额定电压电流为基值，容量以 $S_N = 15000kVA$ 为基值。

$$u_{k12} = Z_{k12}^* = \frac{Z_{k12}}{Z_{1N}} = \frac{11 \times 10^3 / 38.2\sqrt{3}}{121^2 / 15000 \times 10^3} = 17.03\%$$

$$u_{k13} = Z_{k13}^* = \frac{12.7}{11} = 10.49\%$$

$$u'_{k23} = u_{k23*} = Z_{k23*} = \frac{Z_{k23}}{Z_{2N}} = \frac{1.54 \times 10^3 / 150\sqrt{3}}{38.5^2 / 15000 \times 10^3} = 6.0\%$$

$$u_{a12} = r_{k12*} = \frac{p_{k12*}}{I_{k12*}^2} = \frac{39 / 15000 \times 10^3}{\left(\frac{38.2}{15000 / 121\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} = 0.91\%$$

$$u_{a13} = r_{k13*} = \frac{p_{k13*}}{I_{k13*}^2} = \frac{132}{15000 \times 10^3} = 0.879\%$$

$$u'_{a23} = u'_{a23*} = r_{k23*} = \frac{p_{k23*}}{I_{k23*}^2} = \frac{54 / 15000 \times 10^3}{\left(\frac{150}{15000 / 38.5\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} = 0.81\%$$

(2) 分离各电阻电抗按如下公式:

$$r_{1*} = \frac{r_{k12*} + r_{k13*} - r_{k23*}}{2} = 0.0049 \quad x_{1*} = \frac{x_{k12*} + x_{k13*} - x_{k23*}}{2} = 0.1075$$

$$r_{2*} = \frac{r_{k12*} + r_{k23*} - r_{k13*}}{2} = 0.0042 \quad x_{2*} = \frac{x_{k12*} + x_{k23*} - x_{k13*}}{2} = 0.0625$$

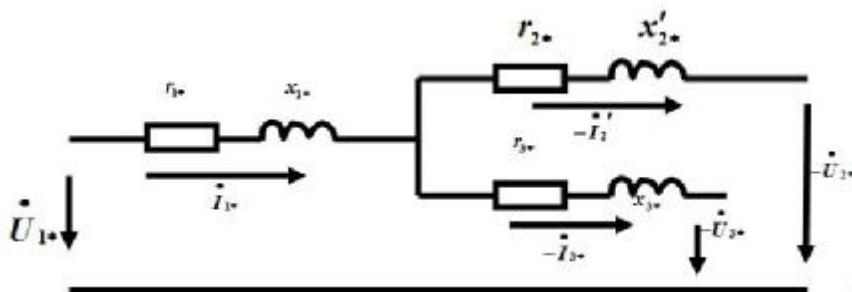
$$r_{3*} = \frac{r_{k13*} + r_{k23*} - r_{k12*}}{2} = 0.0039 \quad x_{3*} = \frac{x_{k13*} + x_{k23*} - x_{k12*}}{2} = -0.003$$

$$Z_{m*} = \frac{U_{30*}}{I_{30*}} = \frac{1}{31.6 / (15000 / 11\sqrt{3})} = 24.9$$

$$r_{m*} = \frac{p_{30*}}{I_{30*}^2} = \frac{60 / 15000}{[31.6 / (15000 / 11\sqrt{3})]^2} = 2.48$$

$$x_{m*} = \sqrt{Z_{m*}^2 - r_{m*}^2} = 24.79$$

(3) 等效电路:



p83: 5-2

解：该自耦变压器变比： $K_A = \frac{10/\sqrt{3} + 3.15}{10/\sqrt{3}} = 1.546$

(1) 自耦变压器额定容量和绕组容量之比：

$$\frac{S_{AN}}{S_{axN}} = \frac{K_A}{K_A - 1} = 2.832$$

(3) $u_K = 0.055$

$$u_a^* = \frac{P_{KN}}{S_N} = \frac{16400}{1250 \times 10^3} = 0.01312$$

$$u_r^* = \sqrt{u_k^{*2} - u_a^{*2}} = \sqrt{0.055^2 - 0.01312^2} = 0.0534$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta U\% &= \beta(u_{a^*} \cos \theta_2 + u_{r^*} \sin \theta_2) \\ &= 0.8 \times (0.01312 \times 0.8 + 0.05341 \times 0.6) = 0.03403 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{电压变化率: } \Delta U_A\% = \frac{K_A - 1}{K_A} \cdot \Delta U\% = 1.2\%$$

$$S_{AN} = \frac{K_A}{K_A - 1} S_N = \frac{1.546}{1.546 - 1} \times 1250 = 3539.4 \text{ kVA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \frac{\beta S_{AN} \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_{AN} \cos \theta_2 + p_0 + \beta^2 p_{kN}} \\ &= \frac{0.8 \times 3539.4 \times 0.8 \times 10^3}{0.8 \times 3539.4 \times 0.8 \times 10^3 + 2350 + 16400 \times 0.8^2} = 99.44\% \end{aligned}$$

p83: 5-3

解：由题可知：双绕组变压器额定容量 S_N 即为自耦变压器的绕组容量，即

$$S_N = (1 - \frac{1}{k_A}) S_{NA}, \quad z_{kA^*} = (1 - \frac{1}{k_A}) z_{k^*}$$

但由于是升压变压器，则公式变为 $S_N = (1 - k_A) S_{NA}, \quad z_{kA^*} = (1 - k_A) z_{k^*}$

$$(1) \quad K_A = \frac{2400}{2460} = \frac{1}{1.1}$$

$$U_{1NA} = 2400V, \quad U_{2NA} = 2640V$$

$$S_{NA} = \frac{S_N}{(1-k_A)} = \frac{50}{(1-\frac{1}{1.1})} = 550kVA:$$

$$\text{额定电流 } I_{1NA} = \frac{S_{NA}}{U_{1NA}} = \frac{550 \times 10^3}{2400} = 229.2A$$

$$I_{2NA} = \frac{S_{NA}}{U_{2NA}} = \frac{550 \times 10^3}{2640} = 208.3A$$

$$(2) \quad \text{绕组容量与额定容量之比: } \frac{S_{\text{绕组}}}{S_{NA}} = \frac{S_N}{S_{NA}} = 1 - k_A = 0.09091$$

(3) 经验证双绕组短路试验和空载条件是在 $U_0 = U_{2N}, I_k = I_{1N}$ 额定条件下进行的:

$$z_{k*} = u_{k*} = \frac{48}{2400} = 0.02$$

$$r_{k*} = p_{k*} = \frac{617}{50000} = 0.012$$

$$x_{k*} = \sqrt{z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = \sqrt{0.02^2 - 0.012^2} = 0.016$$

由于 $z_{kA*} = (1 - k_A)z_{k*}$, $\Delta U = \beta(r_{k*} \cos \theta_2 + x_{k*} \sin \theta_2)$ 则

$$\Delta U_A = (1 - k_A)\Delta U = (1 - \frac{1}{1.1})(0.012 \times 1 + 0) = 0.112\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \frac{\beta S_{AN} \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_{AN} \cos \theta_2 + p_0 + \beta^2 p_{kN}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1 \times 1 \times 50 \times 10^3}{0.09091}}{\frac{1 \times 1 \times 50 \times 10^3}{0.09091} + 186 + 617} = 99.84\% \end{aligned}$$

P102: 6-2

有一三相电机, $Z=36$, $2P=4$, $y = \frac{7}{9}\tau$, $a=1$, 双层叠绕组, 试求:

- (1) 绕组因数 K_{N1} , K_{N5} , K_{N7} ;
- (2) 画出槽导体电动势星形图;
- (3) 画出绕组展开图。

解: (1) 每极每相槽数 $q = \frac{Z}{2Pm} = \frac{36}{4 \times 3} = 3$

$$\text{槽距角 } \alpha = \frac{180^\circ}{mq} = \frac{180^\circ}{3 \times 3} = 20^\circ$$

$$\text{短距角 } \beta = (1 - \frac{7}{9}) \times 180^\circ = 40^\circ$$

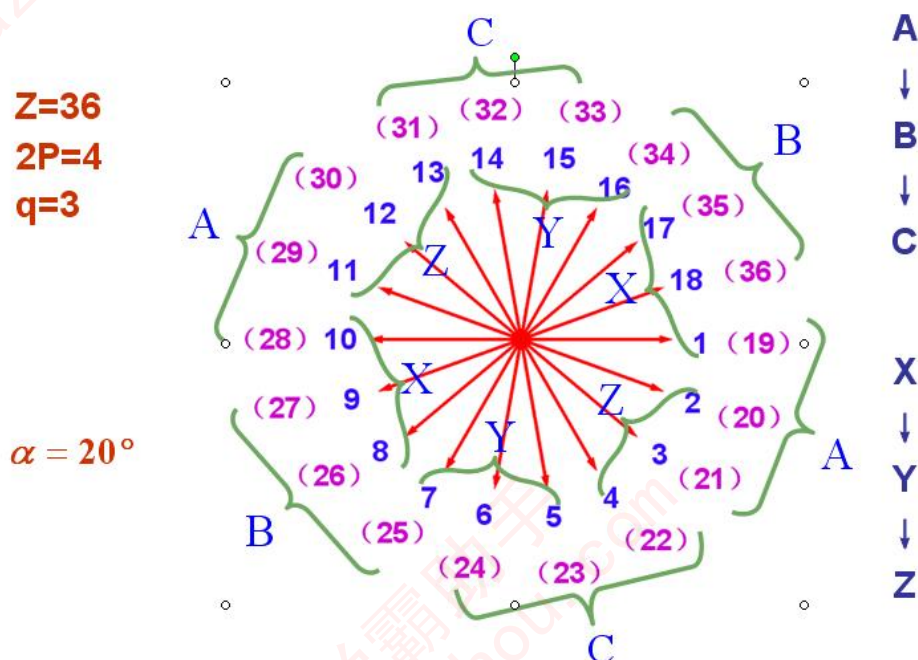
$$\text{绕组因数 } k_{Nv} = k_{dv} \cdot k_{pv} = \frac{\sin \frac{vq\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{v\alpha}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{v\beta}{2}, (v = 1, 5, 7)$$

$$v=1 \text{ 时, } k_{N1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{20^\circ}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{40^\circ}{2} = 0.902$$

$$v=5 \text{ 时, } k_{N5} = \frac{\sin \frac{5 \times 3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{5 \times 20^\circ}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{5 \times 40^\circ}{2} = -0.038$$

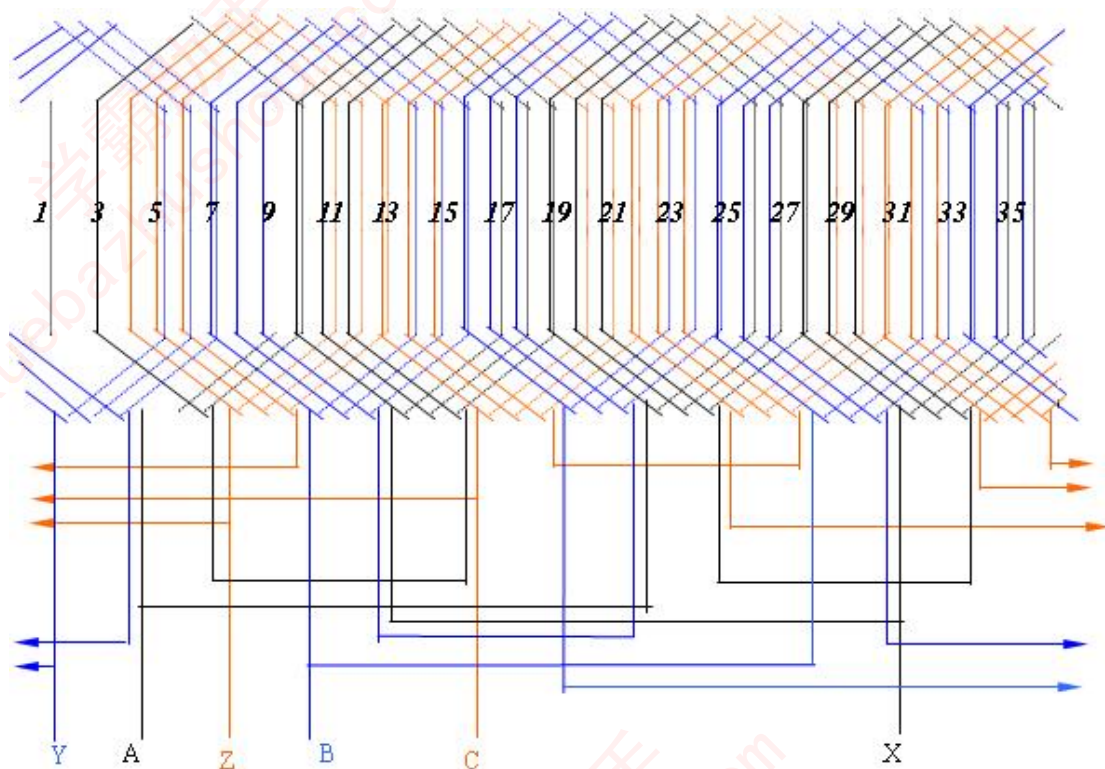
$$v=7\text{时}, k_{N7} = \frac{\sin \frac{7 \times 3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{7 \times 20^\circ}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{7 \times 40^\circ}{2} = 0.136$$

(2) 画出槽导体电动势星形图;



各个相带的槽号分布							
极 对	相带 槽号	A	Z	B	X	C	Y
第一对极下 (1槽~18槽)		1,2,3 10,11,12	11,12,13 2,3,4	7,8,9 16,17,18	8,9,10 17,18,19	13,14,15 4,5,6	14,15,16 5,6,7
第二对极下 (19槽~36槽)		19,20,21 28,29,30	20,21,22 29,30,31	25,26,27 34,35,36	26,27,28 35,36,1	22,23,24 31,32,33	23,24,25 32,33,34

(4) 画出绕组展开图。



P102: 6-3

有一三相电机， $Z=48$ ， $2P=4$ ， $a=1$ ，每相导体数 $N=96$ ， $f=50\text{Hz}$ ，双层短距绕组，**星形接法**，每极磁通 $\phi_1 = 1.115 \times 10^{-2} \text{Wb}$ ， $\phi_3 = 0.365 \times 10^{-2} \text{Wb}$ ，

$\phi_5 = 0.24 \times 10^{-2} \text{Wb}$ ， $\phi_7 = 0.093 \times 10^{-2} \text{Wb}$ 。试求：

- (1) 力求削弱 5 次和 7 次谐波电动势，节距 y 应选多少？
- (2) 此时每相电动势 E_ϕ ；
- (3) 此时的线电动势 E_l 。

解：每极每相槽数 $q = \frac{Z}{2Pm} = \frac{48}{4 \times 3} = 4$

$$\text{槽距角 } \alpha = \frac{180^\circ}{mq} = \frac{180^\circ}{3 \times 4} = 15^\circ$$

(1) 为削弱 ν 次谐波 $y = (1 - \frac{1}{\nu})\tau_p$ ----- (P₁₀₄)

则为削弱 5 次谐波: $y = \frac{4}{5}\tau_p$, 削弱 7 次谐波: $y = \frac{6}{7}\tau_p$

要同时削弱 5 次和 7 次谐波 $y = \frac{5}{6}\tau_p = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{48}{4} = 10$

(2) 短距角 $\beta = (1 - \frac{5}{6}) \times 180^\circ = 30^\circ$, 或 $\beta = (\tau_p - y) \times \alpha = 30^\circ$

$$\text{绕组因数 } k_{Nv} = k_{dv} \cdot k_{pv} = \frac{\sin \frac{vq\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{v\alpha}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{v\beta}{2}, (v = 1, 5, 7)$$

$$v = 1 \text{ 时}, k_{N1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{4 \times 15^\circ}{2}}{4 \sin \frac{15^\circ}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{30^\circ}{2} = 0.925$$

$$v = 5 \text{ 时}, k_{N5} = \frac{\sin \frac{5 \times 4 \times 15^\circ}{2}}{4 \sin \frac{5 \times 15^\circ}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{5 \times 30^\circ}{2} = 0.053$$

$$v = 7 \text{ 时}, k_{N7} = \frac{\sin \frac{7 \times 4 \times 15^\circ}{2}}{4 \sin \frac{7 \times 15^\circ}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{7 \times 15^\circ}{2} = 0.041$$

$$(3) \quad E_{\varphi 1} = 4.44 f_1 K_{N1} N \Phi_1 = 4.44 \times 50 \times 0.925 \times 96 \times 1.115 \times 10^{-2} = 219.8V$$

$$E_{\varphi 5} = 4.44 f_5 K_{N5} N \Phi_5 = 4.44 \times 250 \times 0.053 \times 96 \times 0.24 \times 10^{-2} = 13.55V$$

$$E_{\varphi 7} = 4.44 f_7 K_{N7} N \Phi_7 = 4.44 \times 350 \times 0.041 \times 96 \times 0.093 \times 10^{-2} = 5.689V$$

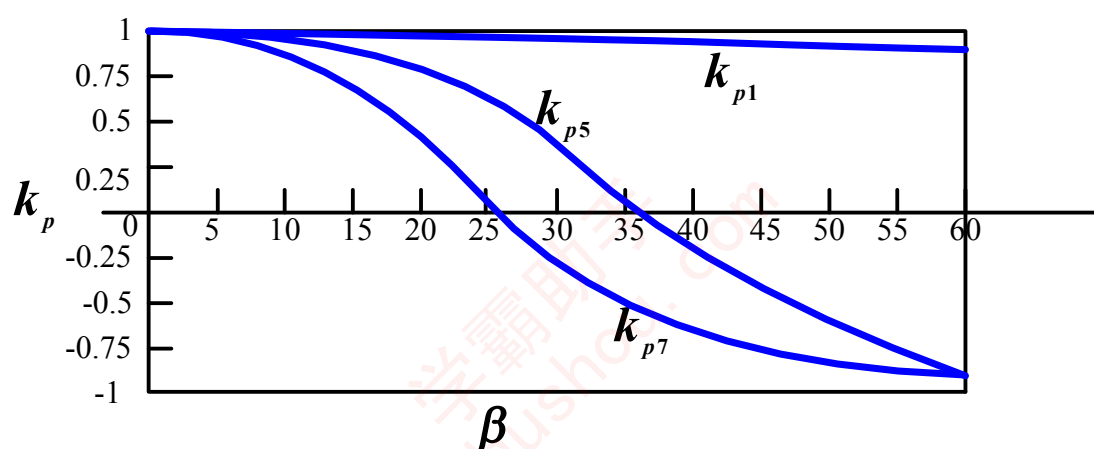
$$E_l = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{E_{\varphi 1}^2 + E_{\varphi 5}^2 + E_{\varphi 7}^2} = 381.6V$$

P105: 6-9

试分析三相绕组节距因数与短距角之间的关系。画出基波、五次谐波和七次谐波 $k_{pv} = f(\beta)$ 之间的曲线。($\beta = 0^\circ \sim 60^\circ$)

解: $k_{pv} = \cos \frac{v\beta}{2}, (v = 1, 5, 7)$ 。当 $\beta = 0^\circ \sim 60^\circ$, 相应节距因数的关系

曲线如下图所示。当短距角变化时, 基波的节距因数变化很小, 5 次和 7 次谐波的节距因数有过零点, 即在某个短距角可使得 5 次或 7 次谐波完全消除。如需同时削弱 5 次和 7 次谐波应在图示的两过零点之间选择一个合适的角度, 使绕组的节距为整槽数。



P121: 7-2

设有一三相电机，6 极，双层绕组，星形接法， $Z=54$ ， $y=7$ 槽， $N_c = 10$ ，绕组中电流 $f = 50\text{Hz}$ ，输入电流有效值 $I = 16\text{A}$ ，试求：旋转磁势的基波、5 次、7 次谐波分量的振幅及转速、转向。

解：每极每相槽数 $q = \frac{Z}{2Pm} = \frac{54}{6 \times 3} = 3$

$$\text{槽距角 } \alpha = \frac{180^\circ}{mq} = \frac{180^\circ}{3 \times 3} = 20^\circ$$

$$\text{短距角 } \beta = (\tau_p - y) \times \alpha = \left(\frac{54}{6} - 7\right) \times 20^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$\text{每相绕组总的串联匝数 } N = \frac{2pqN_c}{a} = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 10 = 180$$

$$\text{绕组因数 } k_{Nv} = k_{dv} \cdot k_{pv} = \frac{\sin \frac{vq\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{v\alpha}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{v\beta}{2}, (v = 1, 5, 7)$$

$$v = 1 \text{ 时}, k_{N1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{20^\circ}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{40^\circ}{2} = 0.9019$$

$$v = 5 \text{ 时}, k_{N5} = \frac{\sin \frac{5 \times 3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{5 \times 20^\circ}{2}} \cdot \cos \frac{5 \times 40^\circ}{2} = -0.03778$$

$$\nu = 7 \text{ 时}, k_{N7} = \frac{\sin \frac{7 \times 3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{7 \times 20^\circ}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{7 \times 40^\circ}{2} = 0.1356$$

$$F_1 = \frac{3}{2} F_{m1} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{P} I$$

基波磁动势幅值:

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{180 \times 0.9019}{3} \times 16 = 1168.9 A$$

$$\text{基波转速: } n_1 = \frac{60f}{P} = \frac{60 \times 50}{3} = 1000 r / \min \quad (\text{正向})$$

$$F_5 = \frac{3}{2} F_{m5} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N5}}{5P} I$$

5 次谐波磁动势幅值:

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{180 \times 0.03778}{5 \times 3} \times 16 = 9.793 A$$

$$\text{5 次谐波转速: } n_5 = \frac{60f}{5P} = \frac{60 \times 50}{5 \times 3} = 200 r / \min \quad (\text{反向})$$

$$F_7 = \frac{3}{2} F_{m7} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N7}}{7P} I$$

7 次谐波磁动势幅值:

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{180 \times 0.1356}{7 \times 3} \times 16 = 25.11 A$$

$$\text{7 次谐波转速: } n_7 = \frac{60f}{7P} = \frac{60 \times 50}{7 \times 3} = 143 r / \min \quad (\text{正向})$$

P121: 7-3

设有一 4 极三相交流电机, 星形接法, **50Hz**, 定子绕组为双层对称绕组 **$q = 3$** ,

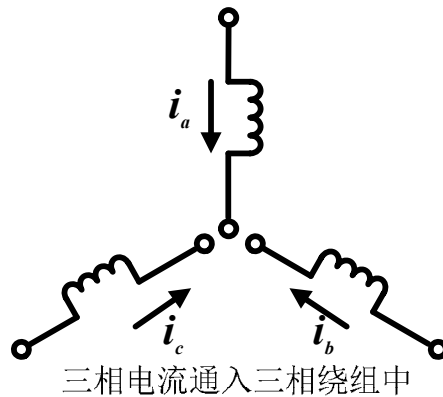
$N_c = 4$, 线圈跨距 $y=7$ 槽, 试问流入三相电流为下列各种情况时所产生的磁动势, 求出磁动势的性质和基波振幅。

$$(1) \begin{cases} i_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \\ i_b = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) \\ i_c = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} i_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \\ i_b = -50\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 60^\circ) \\ i_c = -86\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 30^\circ) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} i_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \\ i_b = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \\ i_c = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} i_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \\ i_b = -100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \\ i_c = 0 \end{cases}$$



解：(1) 圆形旋转磁动势（正序）

$$\text{槽距角 } \alpha = \frac{180^\circ}{mq} = \frac{180^\circ}{3 \times 3} = 20^\circ$$

$$\text{短距角 } \beta = (\tau_p - y) \times \alpha = (3 \times 3 - 7) \times 20^\circ = 40^\circ$$

$$\text{每相绕组总的串联匝数 } N = \frac{2pqN_c}{a} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 48$$

$$k_{N1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{3 \times 20^\circ}{2}}{3 \sin \frac{20^\circ}{2}} \bullet \cos \frac{40^\circ}{2} = 0.9019$$

$$F_1 = \frac{3}{2} F_{m1} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{P} I$$

合成磁势：

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 100 = 2922.2 A$$

(2) 合成磁动势为零

(3) 合成磁动势为脉动磁势

$$f_a = F_{m1} \sin \omega t \cdot \sin x$$

$$f_b = -F_{m1} \sin \omega t \cdot \sin(x - 120^\circ)$$

$$f_c = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 = f_a + f_b + f_c &= F_{m1} [\sin \omega t \cdot \sin x - \sin \omega t \cdot \sin(x - 120^\circ)] \\ &= \sqrt{3} F_{m1} \sin \omega t \cdot \sin(x + 30^\circ) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} F_{m1} [\cos(\omega t - x) - \cos(\omega t - x + 120^\circ)] \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} F_{m1} [\cos(\omega t + x) - \cos(\omega t + x - 120^\circ)] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} F_{m1} [\cos(\omega t - x - 30^\circ) - \cos(\omega t + x + 30^\circ)] \end{aligned}$$

$$F_1 = \sqrt{3} F_{m1} = 3374 A$$

(4) 椭圆形磁势

$$\dot{I}_{a+} = \frac{1}{3} (\dot{I}_a + a \dot{I}_b + a^2 \dot{I}_c) = 28.8 \angle 30^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{a-} = \frac{1}{3} (\dot{I}_a + a^2 \dot{I}_b + a \dot{I}_c) = 76 \angle -10.8^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{a0} = \frac{1}{3} (\dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c) = 47 \angle -44.9^\circ$$

正序电流 \dot{I}_{a+} 产生正序旋转磁动势，幅值 F_+

$$F_+ = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{P} I_{a+} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 28.8 = 841.6 A$$

正序电流 \dot{I}_{a-} 产生正序旋转磁动势，幅值 F_-

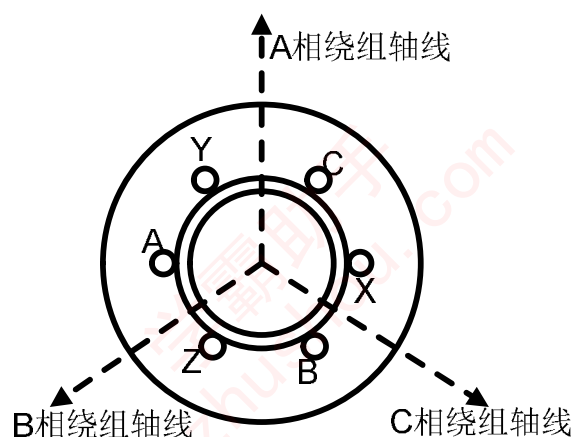
$$F_- = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{NK_{N1}}{P} I_{a-} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \times \frac{48 \times 0.9019}{2} \times 76 = 2220.8 A$$

零序电流 \dot{I}_{a0} 产生合成磁动势为零

P123: 7-7

三相对称绕组流入三相对称电流 $\begin{cases} i_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \\ i_b = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 120^\circ) \\ i_c = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) \end{cases}$ 试求: (1) 当

$\omega t = 0^\circ$ 时, 三相合成磁势基波分量幅值的位置; (2) $\omega t = 120^\circ$ 时, 三相合成磁势基波分量幅值的位置; (3) $\omega t = 240^\circ$ 时, 三相合成磁势基波分量幅值的位置。A 相、B 相、C 相绕组等效线圈如图所示。



解: $f_1 = f_A + f_B + f_C = \frac{3}{2} F_{m1} \cos(\omega t - x)$, (要选正方向)

(1) 当 $\omega t = 0^\circ$ 时, 三相合成磁势基波分量幅值的位置在 $x=0$ 处;

(2) $\omega t = 120^\circ$ 时, 三相合成磁势基波分量幅值的位置在 $x=120^\circ$ 处;

(3) $\omega t = 240^\circ$ 时, 三相合成磁势基波分量幅值的位置在 $x=240^\circ$ 处。

第九章 异步电机的理论分析与运行特性

P160: 9-1

设有一台 50Hz，六极三相异步电动机，额定数据： $P_N = 7.5KW$ ， $n_N = 964r/min$ ， $U_N = 380V$ ， $I_N = 16.4A$ ， $\cos\theta_N = 0.78$ ，求额定效率。

解：转差率 $s_N = \frac{n_1 - n}{n_1} = \frac{1000 - 964}{1000} = 0.036$

输入 $P_1 = \sqrt{3}U_N I_N \cos\theta_N = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.4 \times 0.78 = 8419W$

电动机效率 $\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{7500}{8419} = 89.08\%$

P160: 9-2

设有一台 50Hz，四极三相异步电动机，请填写：

$n(r/min)$	1540	1470	0	1500	-600
S	-0.027	0.002	1	0	1.4
f_2 (Hz)	-1.35	1	50	0	70
工作状态	发电机	电动机	静止/启动	理想空载	电磁制动

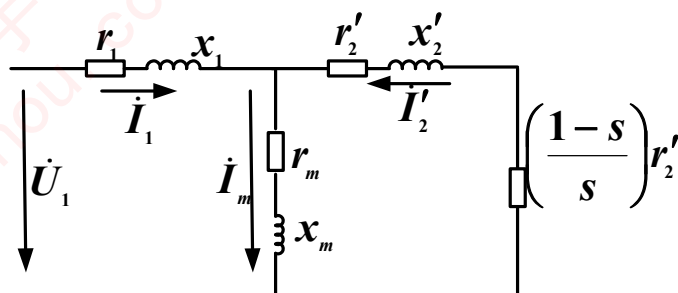
P162: 9-5

设有一台 $3000V$ 、6 极、 $50Hz$ 、 $975r/min$ 的星接三相感异步电动机，

每相参数如下： $r_1 = 0.42\Omega$ ， $x_1 = 2.0\Omega$ ， $r_2' = 0.45\Omega$ ， $x_2' = 2.0\Omega$ ，

$r_m = 4.67\Omega$ ， $x_m = 48.7\Omega$ ，试分别用 T 型等效电路、较准确的近似等效电路和简化等效电路，计算在额定情况下的定子电流和转子电流。

解：(1) T 型等效电路



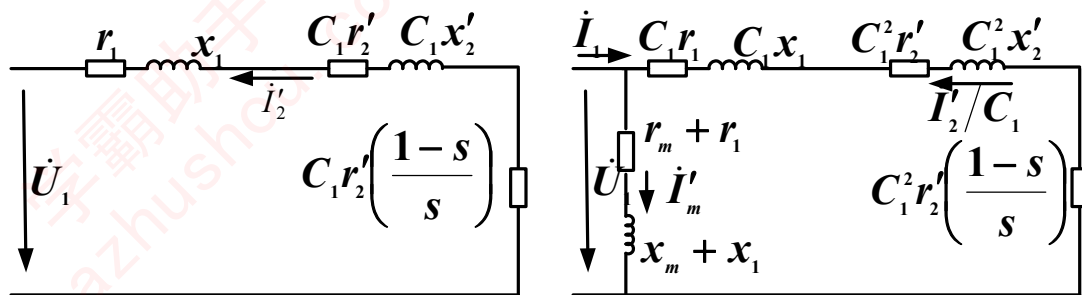
$$s = \frac{1000 - 975}{1000} = 0.025$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{C}_1 &= 1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_m} = 1 + \frac{0.42 + j2}{4.67 + j48.7} \\ &= 1 + 0.0415 - j0.0046 = 1.0415 \angle -0.2554^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\left(Z_1 + \frac{Z_m Z_2'}{Z_m + Z_2'}\right)} = \dot{U}_1 \frac{1 + \frac{Z_2'}{Z_m}}{Z_1 + \left(1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_m}\right) Z_2'} = \dot{U}_1 \frac{1 + \frac{Z_2'}{Z_m}}{Z_1 + \dot{C}_1 Z_2'} \\ &= \frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ \frac{1 + \frac{0.45}{\frac{0.025}{0.025} + j2}}{0.42 + j2 + (1.0415 - j0.0046) \left(\frac{0.45}{0.025} + j2\right)} \\ &= 100.3 \angle -30.88^\circ A\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}-\dot{I}_2' &= \dot{I}_1 \times \frac{Z_m}{Z_m + Z_2'} = \dot{U}_1 \times \frac{1 + \frac{Z_2'}{Z_m}}{Z_1 + \dot{C}_1 Z_2'} \times \frac{Z_m}{Z_m + Z_2'} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_1 + \dot{C}_1 Z_2'} \\ &= \frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ \frac{1}{0.42 + j2 + (1.0415 - j0.0046) \left(\frac{0.45}{0.025} + j2\right)} \\ &= 88.37 \angle -12.27^\circ A\end{aligned}$$

(2) 较准确的近似等效电路



$$C_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1.0411, \text{ 代替 } \dot{C}_1$$

$$-\dot{I}_2' = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\left(r_1 + C_1 \frac{r_2'}{s}\right) + j(x_1 + C_1 x_2')}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{\left(0.42 + j1.0411 \times \frac{0.45}{0.025}\right) + (j2 + 1.0411 \times 2)}$$

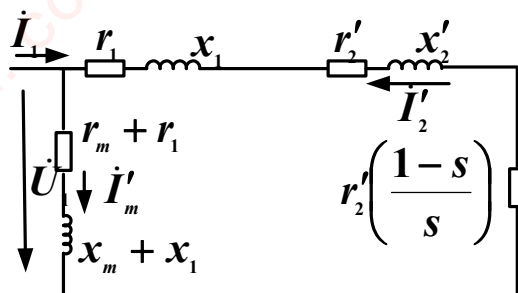
$$= 88.42 \angle -12.03^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_1 + Z_m} + \frac{\dot{U}_1}{C_1 Z_1 + C_1^2 Z_2'}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3000 \angle 0^\circ}{\sqrt{3}}}{(0.42 + j2 + 4.67 + j48.7)} + \frac{\frac{3000 \angle 0^\circ}{\sqrt{3}}}{1.0411(0.42 + j2) + 1.0411^2 \left(\frac{0.45}{0.025} + j2\right)}$$

$$= \frac{58.88}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -84.27^\circ + \frac{147.06}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -12.03^\circ = 100.63 \angle -30.80^\circ \text{ A}$$

(3) 简化等效电路 ($x_1 \ll x_m, C_1 = 1$)



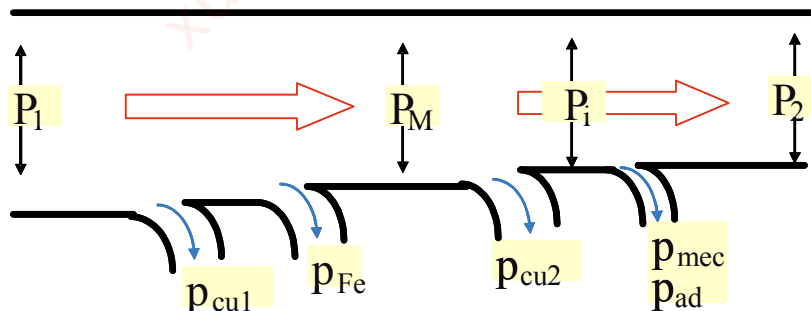
$$-I_2' = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_1 + Z_2'} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{0.42 + j2 + \frac{0.45}{0.025} + j2} = 91.88 \angle -12.25^\circ A$$

$$I_m' = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{r_1 + r_m + j(x_1 + x_m)_2} = \frac{\frac{3000}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ}{(0.42 + j4.67) + (48.7 + j2)} = 34.00 \angle -84.27^\circ A$$

$$I_1 = I_m' + (-I_2') = 91.88 \angle -12.25^\circ + 34.00 \angle -84.27^\circ = 107.4 \angle -29.78^\circ A$$

P162: 9-6

解：异步电动机的功率流程如图示：



$$(1) \text{ 电磁功率: } P_M = P_1 - p_{cu1} - p_{Fe} = 6320W - 341W - 167.5W = 6811.5W$$

$$\text{总机械功率: } P_i = P_M - p_{cu2} = 6811.5W - 237.5W = 5574W$$

$$\text{输出功率: } P_2 = P_i - (p_{mec} + p_{ad}) = 5574W - 45W - 27W = 5502W$$

$$\text{电机效率: } \eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\% = \frac{5502}{6320} \times 100\% = 87.06\%$$

$$(2) \text{ 转差率: } s = \frac{p_{cu2}}{P_M} = \frac{237.5}{5811.5} = 0.041$$

$$\text{转速: } n = (1-s)n_1 = (1-0.041) \times 1500 \text{ r/min} = 1438.5 \text{ r/min}$$

$$(3) \text{ 电磁转矩: } T = \frac{P_M}{\Omega_1} = \frac{5811.5}{2\pi \times \frac{1500}{60}} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 37.0 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\text{输出转矩: } T_2 = \frac{P_2}{\Omega} = \frac{5502}{2\pi \times \frac{1438.5}{60}} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 36.5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

P162: 9-7

设有一台 **380V**、**50Hz**、**1450r/min**、**15kW** 的三角形联结得三相异步电动机，定子参数与转子参数如折算到同一边时可作为相等， **$R_1 = R'_2 = 0.742\Omega$** ，每相漏抗为每相电阻的 4 倍，可取修正系数

$$C_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1.04, R_m = 9\Omega, \text{ 并且电流增减时漏抗近似为常数。试求:}$$

- (1) 在额定运行时的输入功率，电磁功率，内功率以及各项损耗；
- (2) 最大电磁转矩，过载能力，以及出现最大转矩时的转差率；
- (3) 为了在起动时得到最大转矩，在转子回路中应接入的每相电阻，并用转子电阻的倍数表示之。

$$\text{解: (1) } n_1 = 1500 \text{ r/min}, U_1 = 380 \text{ V}$$

$$s = \frac{1500 - 1450}{1500} = \frac{1}{30} = 0.0333$$

$$Z'_L = \frac{R'_2}{s} + jX'_{2\sigma} = \frac{0.742}{0.0333} + j4 \times 0.742 = 22.46 \angle 7.59^\circ \Omega$$

$$C_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1.04, \text{ 则 } x_m = 25x_1 = 100r_1 = 74.2$$

$$Z_m = R_m + jX_m = 9 + j74.2 = 74.74 \angle 83.08^\circ \Omega$$

$$\text{所以 } Z = Z'_L // Z_m = 20.16 \angle 22.73^\circ = 18.59 + j7.790 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{(Z_1 + Z)} = \frac{380\angle 0^\circ}{0.742 + j4 \times 0.742 + 18.59 + j7.79} = 17.18\angle -29.10^\circ A$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E} &= \dot{U}_1 - Z_1 \dot{I}_1 = 380 - (0.742 + j4 \times 0.742) \times 17.18\angle -29.10^\circ \\ &= 344.1 - j38.35 = 346.2\angle -6.36^\circ V\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_m &= \frac{\dot{E}}{Z_m} = \frac{346.2\angle -6.36^\circ}{74.74\angle 83.08^\circ} = 4.632\angle -89.44^\circ A \\ -\dot{I}'_2 &= \dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_m = 17.18\angle -29.10^\circ - 4.632\angle -89.44^\circ \\ &= 15.42\angle -13.97^\circ A\end{aligned}$$

输入功率 $P_1 = 3U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 = 17113W$

电磁功率 $P_{em} = m_1 I_2'^2 \frac{R'_2}{s} = 3 \times 15.42^2 \times \frac{0.742}{0.0333} kW = 15879W$

内功率 $P_i = (1 - s)P_{em} = 15349W$

定子铜耗 $p_{Cu1} = m_1 I_1^2 R_1 = 3 \times 17.18^2 \times 0.742 kW = 657.01W$

转子铜耗 $p_{Cu2} = m_1 I_2'^2 R'_2 = 3 \times 15.42^2 \times 0.742 = 529.29W$

铁耗 $p_{Fe} = m_1 I_m^2 R_m = 3 \times 4.632^2 \times 9 = 679.30W$

$$p_{Fe} + p_{ad} = P_i - P_N = 15349 - 15000W = 349W$$

(2) 最大转矩

$$\begin{aligned}T_{\max} &= \frac{m_1 p U_1^2}{4\pi f_1 C_1 [R_1 + \sqrt{R_1^2 + (X_{1\sigma} + C_1 X_{2\sigma})^2}]} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 2 \times 380^2}{4\pi \times 50 \times 1.04 \times 0.742 \times [1 + \sqrt{1 + 16(1 + 1.04)^2}]} \\ &= 193.8 N \cdot m\end{aligned}$$

而 $T_N = \frac{P_N}{\frac{2\pi}{60} n_N} = \frac{60 \times 15 \times 1000}{2\pi \times 1450} N \cdot m = 98.79 N \cdot m$

所以 $k_m = \frac{T_{\max}}{T_N} = \frac{193.8}{98.79} = 1.962$

$$s_k = \frac{C_1 R'_2}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + (x_1 + C_1 x'_2)^2}} = \frac{C_1 R'_2}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + (4R_1 + C_1 4R_1)^2}} = 0.1265$$

(3) 要想起动时得到最大转矩, 则应使 $s_k = \frac{C_1(R'_2 + R'_t)}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + (4R_1 + C_1 4R_1)^2}} = 1$

则

$$R'_2 + R'_t = \frac{1}{C_1} \sqrt{R_1^2 + (X_{1\sigma} + C_1 X'_{2\sigma})^2} = \frac{1}{1.04} \sqrt{R_2'^2 + (4R'_2 + 1.04 \times 4R'_2)^2}$$

解得 $R'_t = 6.9R'_2$

每相应串入 $R'_t = 6.9R'_2$ 的电阻方使起动时得到最大转矩。

P162: 9-9

有一台三相异步电动机, **50Hz**, 380V, Δ 接法, 其空载和短路数据如下:

空载试验 $U_0 = U_N = 380V$, $I_0 = 21.2A$ $P_0 = 1.34kW$

短路试验 $U_k = 110V$, $I_k = 66.8A$, $P_k = 4.14kW$

已知机械损耗为 **100W**, $X_1 = X'_2$, 求该电机的 T 型等效电路参数。

解 (1) 由空载损耗求得铁损耗为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{Fe} &= P_0 - mR_1 I_0^2 - p_{mec} \\ &= (1.34 \times 10^3 - 3 \times 0.4 \times (\frac{21.2}{\sqrt{3}})^2 - 100)W = 1060W \end{aligned}$$

励磁电阻 $R_m = \frac{p_{Fe}}{m I_0^2} = \frac{1060}{3 \times (\frac{21.2}{\sqrt{3}})^2} \Omega = 2.359 \Omega$

$$|Z_m + Z_1| = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = \frac{380}{\left(\frac{21.2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} \Omega = 31.05 \Omega$$

$$\text{空载总电抗 } X_0 = X_m + X_1 = \sqrt{31.05^2 - (2.359 + 0.4)^2} = 30.93 \Omega$$

由短路试验求得

$$\text{短路阻抗 } Z_k = \frac{U_k}{I_k} = \frac{110}{\left(\frac{66.8}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} \Omega = 2.852 \Omega$$

$$\text{短路电阻 } R_k = \frac{P_k}{3I_k^2} = \frac{4140}{3\left(\frac{66.8}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} \Omega = 0.9278 \Omega$$

$$\text{短路电抗 } X_k = \sqrt{Z_k^2 - R_k^2} = \sqrt{2.85^2 - 0.928^2} \Omega = 2.697 \Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{转子电阻 } R'_2 &= (R_k - R_1) \frac{X_0}{X_0 - X_k} \\ &= (0.9278 - 0.4) \times \frac{30.93}{30.93 - 2.697} \Omega = 0.5782 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

转子漏抗

$$\begin{aligned} X'_2 = X_1 &= X_0 - \sqrt{\frac{X_0 - X_k}{X_0} (R'^2_2 + X_0^2)} \\ &= \left[30.93 - \sqrt{\frac{30.93 - 2.697}{30.93} \times (0.5782^2 + 30.93^2)} \right] \Omega = 1.307 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{励磁电抗 } X_m = X_0 - X_1 = (30.93 - 1.307) \Omega = 29.62 \Omega$$

(2) 空载功率因数:

$$\cos \varphi_0 = \cos(\arctan \frac{X_m + X_1}{R_m + R_1}) = \cos(\arctan \frac{30.93}{2.759}) = 0.08885$$

(3) 堵转功率因数:

$$\cos \varphi_k = \frac{R_k}{Z_k} = \frac{0.9278}{2.852} = 0.325$$

P163: 9-10

有一台三相四极异步电动机， $150kW$ ， $50Hz$ ， $380V$ ， Y 接法。额定负载

时 $p_{cu2} = 2.2kW$ ， $p_{mec} = 2.6kW$ ， $p_{ad} = 1.1kW$ ，等效电路参数

$r_1 = r_2' = 0.012\Omega$ ， $x_1 = 0.06\Omega$ ， $x_2' = 0.065\Omega$ ，忽略励磁回路参数。求：

(1) 额定运行时转速，转差率；

(2) 额定运行时电磁功率和电磁转矩；

(3) 电源电压降 20%，最大转矩和临界转差率为多少？若使转矩保持额定不变，电机是否正常运行？若是正常运行，求此时的转速。

解：(1) 额定运行时转速，转差率

$$P_{em} = \frac{p_{cu2}}{s} = p_{cu2} + p_{mec} + p_{ad} + P_2, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{2.2}{s} = 2.2 + 2.6 + 1.1 + 150$$

解得： $s=0.014$

$$n_1 = \frac{60f}{P} = \frac{60 \times 50}{2} = 1500r / \text{min}$$

$$n = n_1(1-s) = 1500 \times (1-0.014) = 1479r / \text{min}$$

(2) 额定运行时电磁功率和电磁转矩：

$$P_{em} = p_{cu2} + p_{mec} + p_{ad} + P_2 = 2.2 + 2.6 + 1.1 + 150 = 155.9kW$$

$$T_{em} = \frac{P_{em}}{\Omega_1} = \frac{155.9 \times 10^3}{\frac{1500 \times 2\pi}{60}} = 992.5N \cdot m$$

$$T_L = T_2 = \frac{P_2}{\Omega} = \frac{150 \times 10^3}{\frac{1479 \times 2\pi}{60}} = 968.5N \cdot m$$

(3) 电源电压降 20%：

$$T_{\max} = \frac{m_1 P U_{1p}^2}{2\omega_1 (r_1 + \sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2})}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 2 \times \left(\frac{380 \times 0.8}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2}{2\pi \times 50 \times \left(0.012 + \sqrt{0.012^2 + (0.06 + 0.065)^2} \right)} = 2138 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$s_k = \frac{r_2'}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2}} = \frac{0.012}{\sqrt{0.012^2 + (0.06 + 0.065)^2}} = 0.0956$$

$\because T_M > T_L$, \therefore 负载可以正常运行, 由于负载转矩不变, 此时电磁功率不变。

设此时的转差率为

$$T_{\max} \cdot \frac{2}{\frac{s_k}{s'} + \frac{s'}{s_k}} \approx T_{\max} \cdot \frac{2s'}{s_k} = T_{em}, \text{ 即 } 2138 \times \frac{2s'}{0.0956} = 992.5$$

$$s' = 0.022$$

$$n = 1467 \text{ r/min}$$

P163: 9-11

一台三相异步电动机, 额定电压为 **28kW**, **50Hz**, **380V**, Y 联接, 额定转速为 **960r/min**, $\cos\theta_N = 0.88$, $p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 2.4\text{kW}$, $p_{mec} = 0.9\text{kW}$, 过载能力 $k_M = 2.2$ 。试求:

- (1) 额定负载时转子铜损耗, 电磁功率和电磁转矩;
- (2) 额定负载时输入功率, 效率和定子电流;
- (3) 转速为 **950r/min** 和 **970r/min** 时, 电磁转矩、电磁功率和输入功率各为多少? 设此时定子铜耗和铁耗仍为 2.4kW

$$\text{解: } n_1 = \frac{60f_1}{p} = 1000 \text{ r/min}; s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = 0.04$$

- (1) 额定负载时转子铜损耗, 电磁功率和电磁转矩

$$P_{em} = p_{cu2} + p_{mec} + p_{ad} + P_2 = s \cdot P_M + p_{mec} + p_{ad} + P_2$$

忽略 p_{ad} : $P_{em} = s \cdot P_{em} + 0.9 + 28$

解得 $P_{em} = 30.1 kW$

$$T_{em} = \frac{P_{em}}{\Omega_1} = \frac{30.1 \times 10^3}{\frac{1500 \times 2\pi}{60}} = 287.5 N \cdot m$$

(2) $P_1 = P_{em} + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 30.1 + 2.4 = 32.5 kW$

$$\eta_N = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\% = \frac{28}{32.5} = 86.15\%$$

$$p_{cu2} = s_N P_{em} = 1.53 kW$$

$$I_1 = \frac{P_1}{\sqrt{3} U_{1N} \cos \theta_N} = \frac{32500}{\sqrt{3} \times 0.88 \times 380} = 56.11 A$$

(3) 转速 $n_2 = 950 r / \min$ 时, $s_2 = 0.05$,

$n_3 = 970 r / \min$ 时, $s_3 = 0.03$

$$\text{由 } K_m = \frac{\frac{s_N}{s_k} + \frac{s_k}{s_N}}{2} \text{ 得: } s_k^2 - 2K_m s_N s_k + s_N^2 = 0$$

代入数据得: $s_k^2 - 2 \times 2.2 \times 0.04 \times s_k + 0.04^2 = 0$

$s_k = 0.009616$ (舍去), $s_k = 0.1664$ 或 $s_k = s_N (K_m + \sqrt{K_m^2 - 1})$

$$T_N = \frac{P_2}{\Omega_N} = \frac{28 \times 10^3}{\frac{960 \times 2\pi}{60}} = 278.52 N \cdot m$$

$$T_{em2} = \frac{2}{\frac{s_2}{s_k} + \frac{s_k}{s_2}} \cdot K_m \cdot T_N = 337.7 N \cdot m$$

$$T_{em3} = \frac{2}{\frac{s_3}{s_k} + \frac{s_k}{s_3}} \cdot k_m \cdot T_N = 214.1 N \cdot m$$

$$P_{em2} = T_{em2} \cdot \Omega_1 = 337.7 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = 35365 W \doteq 35.36 kW$$

$$P_{em3} = T_{em3} \cdot \Omega_1 = 214.1 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1000}{60} = 22421 W \doteq 22.42 kW$$

$$P_{12} = P_{em2} + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 35.36 + 2.4 = 37.76 kW$$

$$P_{13} = P_{em3} + p_{cu1} + p_{Fe} = 22.42 + 2.4 = 24.82 kW$$

第十章 三相异步电机的启动和调速

P185: 10-2

有一台三相笼型异步电动机，额定参数：380V、50Hz、1455r/min、三角形连接，

每相参数： $r_1=r'_2=0.072\Omega$ 、 $x_1=x'_2=0.2\Omega$ 、 $r_m=0.7\Omega$ 、 $x_m=5\Omega$ ，试求：

(1) 在额定电压下直接启动时，启动电流倍数、启动转矩倍数和功率因数？

(2) 应用星形-三角形启动时，启动电流倍数、启动转矩倍数和功率因数？

解：(1) $s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1455}{1500} = 0.03$ ，设 $\dot{U}_1 = 380\angle 0^\circ$ ，根据 T 型等效电路

可得：

$$Z_1 = r_1 + jx_1 = 0.213\angle 70.2^\circ \quad Z_m = r_m + jx_m = 5.05\angle 82^\circ$$

$$Z'_{2s} = r'_2/s_N + jx'_2 = 2.4 + j0.2 = 2.41\angle 5.2^\circ \quad c_1 = 1 + \frac{x_1}{x_m} = 1 + \frac{0.2}{5} = 1.04$$

$$\dot{I}_N = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_1 + Z_m // Z'_{2s}} = \frac{380\angle 0^\circ}{0.213\angle 70.2^\circ + 2.01\angle 27.7^\circ} = 175\angle -31.6^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_N &= \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} U_1^2 \frac{r'_2/s_N}{(r_1 + c_1 r'_2/s_N)^2 + (x_1 + c_1 x'_2)^2} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 2}{6.28 \times 50} \times \frac{3 \times 2 \times 380^2 \times 0.072 / 0.03}{(0.072 + 1.04 \times 0.072 / 0.03)^2 + (0.2 + 1.04 \times 0.2)^2} \\ &= 979.5(Nm) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_{st} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{(r_1 + r'_2) + j(x_1 + x'_2)} = \frac{380\angle 0^\circ}{(0.072 + 0.072) + j(0.2 + 0.2)} = 894\angle -70.2^\circ (A)$$

$$\cos \theta_{1st} = \cos(-70.2^\circ) = 0.34$$

$$T_{st} = \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} U_1^2 \frac{r'_2}{(r_1 + r'_2)^2 + (x_1 + x'_2)^2} = 2.89(Nm)$$

$$\therefore \text{直接启动时: } K_I = \frac{I_{st}}{I_N} = \frac{894}{175} = 5.1(\text{倍}) \quad K_{st} = \frac{T_{st}}{T_N} = \frac{2.89}{979.5} = 0.003(\text{倍})$$

(2) 采用星形启动时:

$$\dot{I}_{st} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{(r_1 + r_2') + j(x_1 + x_2')} = \frac{(380/\sqrt{3})\angle 0^\circ}{(0.072 + 0.072) + j(0.2 + 0.2)} = 516\angle -70.2^\circ (A)$$

$$\cos\theta_{1st} = \cos(-70.2^\circ) = 0.34$$

$$\therefore \text{星形 - 三角形启动时: } K'_I = \frac{K_I}{3} = \frac{5.1}{3} = 1.7(\text{倍})$$

$$K'_{st} = \frac{K_{st}}{3} = \frac{0.003}{3} = 0.001(\text{倍})$$

P185: 10-3

题 10-2 中的异步电动机如是绕线型转子, 如果使启动转矩有最大值, 求每相转子回路中应接入多大的电阻, 这时启动电流为多少? 如果限制启动电流不超过额定电流的 2 倍, 求每相转子回路中应接入多大的电阻, 这时启动转矩为多少?

解: 启动时: $n=0$, $s_k=1$, 则 $T_{st}=T_{max}$, 即

$$s_k = \frac{c_1(r_2' + r_\Delta')}{\sqrt{r_1^2 + (x_1 + c_1x_2')^2}} = \frac{1.04 \times (0.072 + r_\Delta')}{\sqrt{0.072^2 + (0.2 + 1.04 \times 0.2)^2}} = 1$$

$$\text{解得: } r_\Delta' = 0.326(\Omega)$$

$$I_{st} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{(r_1 + r_2' + r_\Delta')^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2}} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{(0.072 + 0.072 + 0.326)^2 + (0.2 + 0.2)^2}} = 615.7(A)$$

若限制 $I_{st} \leq 2I_N$, 则有:

$$I_{st} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{(r_1 + r_2' + r_\Delta'')^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2}} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{(0.072 + 0.072 + r_\Delta'')^2 + (0.2 + 0.2)^2}} \leq 2 \times 175$$

$$\text{解得: } r_\Delta'' = 0.85(\Omega)$$

$$T_{st} = \frac{m_1 p}{\omega_1} U_1^2 \frac{r_2'}{(r_1 + r_2' + r_\Delta'')^2 + (x_1 + x_2')^2} = 2206(Nm)$$

P185: 10-4

有一台三相异步电动机， $U_N=380V$ ，三角形连接，起动电流倍数为 6.5，起动转矩倍数为 2，试求：

- (1) 应用星形-三角形起动，起动电流和起动转矩各为多少？
- (2) 应用自耦变压器起动，使起动转矩大于额定转矩的 0.6 倍，起动电流小于额定电流的 3 倍，此自耦变压器的低压抽头有 80%、60%和 40%三组，应该选哪一组抽头？

解：(1) 星形-三角形起动时：

$$K'_I = \frac{K_I}{3} = \frac{6.5}{3} = 2.17(\text{倍}) \quad K'_{st} = \frac{K_{st}}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.67(\text{倍})$$

(2) 由已知可得：

$$K''_I = \frac{K_I}{k_a^2} = \frac{6.5}{k_a^2} \leq 3 \quad \text{解得：} k_a \leq 1.83$$

$$K''_{st} = \frac{K_{st}}{k_a^2} = \frac{2}{k_a^2} \geq 0.6 \quad \text{解得：} k_a \geq 1.47$$

即 $1.47 \leq k_a \leq 1.83$

$$\text{当变压器抽头为 80\%时, } k_a = \frac{U_N}{0.8U_N} = 1.25$$

$$\text{当变压器抽头为 60\%时, } k_a = \frac{U_N}{0.6U_N} = 1.54$$

$$\text{当变压器抽头为 40\%时, } k_a = \frac{U_N}{0.4U_N} = 2.5$$

\therefore 应选择 60%的抽头

P186: 10-6

$$\text{解：(1) 额定转速差为 } S_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1470}{1500} = 0.02$$

速度降至 $1300r/\min$ 时的转差率为 $s' = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1300}{1500} = 0.1333$

则每相串入调速电阻的阻值为 $r_\Delta = (\frac{s'}{s} - 1)r_2' = 5.667r_2'$

$$P_{cu2} = \frac{s_N}{1 - s_N} P_N = 0.612kW$$

$$r_2' = \frac{P_{cu2}}{3I^2} = 0.07695\Omega$$

则 $r_\Delta = 0.4361\Omega$

(2) 调速电阻上功率损耗为 $P_\Delta = 3I^2 r_\Delta = 3.745kW$

P186: 10-7

解: 额定转差率 $s_N = \frac{n_1 - n_N}{n_1} = \frac{1000 - 980}{1000} = 0.02$

(1) 当转子中所串的调速电阻为 0.73Ω 时 $\frac{s'}{s_N} = \frac{r_2'}{r_2} + 1 = 11$

解得 $s' = 0.22$

此时电机的转速为 $n = \frac{1 - s'}{1} \times 1000 = 780r/\min$

(2) 当转子中所串的调速电阻为 1.7Ω 时

$$\frac{s''}{s_N} = \frac{r_2''}{r_2} + 1 = 24.29$$

解得 $s'' = 0.4858$

此时电机的转速为 $n = \frac{1 - s''}{1} \times 1000 = 514.2r/\min$

12-1.

解:

$$U = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{3}} = 6062.17V$$

$$I_\phi = \frac{P_N}{3\cos\theta_N \cdot U_\phi} = 1718.31A$$

设 $\dot{U} = U_\phi \angle 0^\circ$, 则 $\dot{I} = I_\phi \angle -36.8^\circ$, 则电压方程为:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_0 &= \dot{U} + \dot{I} jx_s \\ &= 6062.17 \angle 0^\circ + 1718.31 \angle -36.8^\circ (j2.13 \times \frac{6062.17}{1718.31}) \\ &= 13792.28 + j10333.01 \\ &= 17233.63 \angle 36.84^\circ V \\ \therefore E_0 &= 17233.63V\end{aligned}$$

$\psi = 36.84^\circ + 36.8^\circ = 73.64^\circ$, 即 \dot{I} 滞后 \dot{E}_0 73.64° .

12-2.

解:

$$(1) Z_N = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{3}I_N} = 3.52\Omega$$

$$\therefore x_{s*} = \frac{x_s}{Z_N} = \frac{2.3}{3.52} = 0.65$$

(2) 设 $\dot{U}_* = 1 \angle 0^\circ$, 则 $\dot{I}_* = 1 \angle -36.8^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{0*} &= \dot{U}_* + j\dot{I}_* x_{s*} \\ &= 1 \angle 0^\circ + j1 \angle -36.8^\circ \times 0.65 \\ &= 1.39 + j0.52 \\ &= 1.484 \angle 20.51^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E_{0*} = 1.484$$

(3) 同理设 $\dot{U}_* = 1\angle 0^\circ$, 则 $\dot{I}_* = 1\angle 36.8^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{0*} &= \dot{U}_* + j\dot{I}_* x_{s*} \\ &= 1\angle 0^\circ + j1\angle 36.8^\circ \times 0.65 \\ &= 0.61 + j0.52 \\ &= 0.802\angle 40.45^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E_{0*} = 0.802$$

12-3.

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{0*} - j\dot{I}_{d*}(x_{d*} - x_{q*}) &= 1\angle 0^\circ + j1\angle -36.8^\circ \cdot 0.554 \\ &= 1.404\angle 18.40^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \delta = 18.4^\circ$$

$$\therefore \varphi = -\theta + \delta = 36.8^\circ + 18.4^\circ = 55.2^\circ$$

$$\therefore I_{d*} = I \cdot \sin \varphi = 1 \times \sin 55.2^\circ = 0.82$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{0*} &= \dot{U}_* + j\dot{I}_* x_q + j\dot{I}_{d*}(x_{d*} - x_{q*}) \\ &= 1.404\angle 18.40^\circ + j0.82\angle 18.40^\circ(1 - 0.554) \\ &= 1.7697\angle 18.4^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } U_\phi = \frac{10500}{\sqrt{3}} = 6062.18 = 10728.24V$$

$$\therefore E_0 = 1.7697 \times 6062.18 = 10728.24V$$

$$\varphi = 55.2^\circ$$

12-4.

解:

$$(1) \quad \dot{U}_* + jI_* x_q = 1\angle 0^\circ + j1\angle -36.8^\circ \cdot 0.6 \\ = 1452\angle 18.84^\circ$$

\therefore 功角 $\theta = 18.84^\circ$

$$E_{0*} = U_* \cos \theta + I_{d*} x_{d*} \\ = \cos 18.84^\circ + 0.9 \cdot \sin(18.84^\circ + 36.8^\circ) \\ = 1.689$$

$$(2) \quad I_{d*} = I_* \cdot \sin(18.84^\circ + 36.8^\circ) = 0.826$$

$$I_{q*} = I_* \cdot \cos(18.84^\circ + 36.8^\circ) = 0.564$$

12-5

解:

$$(1) \quad p = \frac{60f}{n} = \frac{60 \times 50}{1000} = 3 \quad m=3$$

$$\tau = \frac{\pi d}{2p} = \frac{\pi \times 0.86}{2 \times 3} = 0.45 \text{ 米}$$

$$\text{用槽表示: } \tau = \frac{z}{2p} = \frac{72}{2 \times 3} = 12 \quad y=10$$

$$\alpha = \frac{p \cdot 360^\circ}{z} 15^\circ \quad \beta = (\tau - y)\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$q = \frac{z}{2mp} = \frac{72}{2 \times 3 \times 3} = 4$$

$$K_{N1} = \frac{\sin \frac{q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} = 0.925$$

$$K_{N3} = \frac{\sin \frac{3q\alpha}{2}}{q \sin \frac{3\alpha}{2}} \cos \frac{3\beta}{2} = 0.462$$

$$\Phi_{m1} = \frac{2}{\pi} B_m l_a \tau = 0.088 \text{ wb}$$

$$\Phi_{m3} = \frac{2}{\pi} B_{m3} l_a \frac{\tau}{3} = 0.0055 \text{ wb}$$

$$N = \frac{2pqN_c}{a} = \frac{2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}{2} = 60$$

$$\therefore E_{1\phi} = 4.44 f K_{N1} N \Phi_{m1} = 4.44 \times 50 \times 0.925 \times 60 \times 0.088 = 1084.248 \text{ V}$$

$$E_{3\phi} = 4.44 \times 3 f K_{N3} N \Phi_{m3} = 4.44 \times 150 \times 0.462 \times 60 \times 0.0055 = 101.54 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{则每相电动势} : E_{\phi} = \sqrt{E_{1\phi}^2 + E_{3\phi}^2} = 1089 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{则每相线电动势: } E_l = \sqrt{3} E_{\phi} = 1886.2 \text{ V}$$

$$(2) F_{m1} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.9 \cdot \frac{N K_{N1}}{p} I = 1.5 \times 0.9 \times \frac{60 \times 0.925}{3} \times 100 = 2497.5 \text{ A}$$

$$F_{m3} = 0$$

$$\therefore F = \sqrt{F_{m1}^2 + F_{m3}^2} = 2497.5 \text{ A}$$

12-7.

解:

(1)

$$I_N = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3} U_N} = \frac{8750}{\sqrt{3} \times 11} = 459.26 \text{ A}$$

\therefore 是星型连接

$$\therefore \text{额定相电压 } U_{N\Phi} = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{3}} = 6350.85 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{额定相电流 } I_{N\Phi} = I_N = 459.26 \text{ A}$$

$$Z_b = \frac{U_{N\Phi}}{I_{N\Phi}} = 13.82 \Omega$$

将题目所给的数据表格化成标么值形式:

I_{f0*}	2.16	1.64	1.35	1.14	1	0.88
-----------	------	------	------	------	---	------

E_{0*}	1.36	1.27	1.18	1.09	1	0.91
----------	------	------	------	------	---	------

I_*	0.25	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25
I_{f*}	0.16	0.35	0.54	0.72	0.91

I_{f*}	2.30	2.11	1.95	1.81	1.70	1.64
U_*	1.09	1.04	0.99	0.95	0.89	0.85

(2) 由(1)中表格所得的向量图有:

$$\text{不饱和 } x_{d*} = \frac{E'_{0*}}{I_{k*}} = \frac{1.05}{1.4} = 0.75 \quad \text{故 } x_d = x_{d*} \cdot \frac{6350.85}{459.26} = 10.37\Omega$$

$$\text{饱和 } x'_{d*} = \frac{x'_d}{\frac{U_N}{I_N}} = \frac{I_N x'_d}{U_N} = \frac{\overline{ca}}{\overline{ab}} = 0.31 \quad \text{故 } x'_d = x'_{d*} \cdot \frac{6350.85}{459.26} = 4.3\Omega$$

$$(3) \quad x_{\sigma*} = \frac{\overline{a'b'}}{4} = \frac{0.88}{4} = 0.22$$

$$\therefore x_{\sigma} = x_{\sigma*} \cdot \frac{6350.85}{459.26} = 3.04\Omega$$

$$(4) \quad k_K = \frac{I_{f0*}}{I_{fk*}} = \frac{1}{0.72} = 1.39$$

12-8.

(参考《电机学试题分析与习题》230页 15-53 题步骤计算)

解: $\theta_N = -\arccos 0.8 = -36.87^\circ$

$$\dot{E}_{\delta*} = \dot{U}_{N*} + \dot{I}_{N*} \cdot x_{\sigma*} = 1 + j1 \angle -36.87^\circ \times 0.22 = 1.183 \angle 6.45^\circ$$

$E_{\delta} = 1.183 \times 11000 = 13013V$, 由此查空载特性得:

$$I_{f\delta} = \frac{(13013 - 13000) \times (346 - 284)}{14000 - 13000} + 284 = 284.81A$$

$$6.45^\circ - \theta_N = 43.32^\circ$$

$$I_N \cdot x_\sigma = 459.26 \times 3.04 = 1396.15V$$

由空载特性曲线直线部分得: $I_{f\sigma} = 26A$

由短路特性知道: $I_k = I_N = 459.26A$ 时, $I_f = 152A$

$$\therefore I_{fad} = I_f - I_{f\sigma} = 152 - 26 = 126A$$

$$\overset{\bullet}{I}_{fN} = \overset{\bullet}{I}_{fad} + \overset{\bullet}{I}_{f\delta} = 126 \angle 90^\circ - 43.32^\circ + 284.81 = 382.41 \angle 13.87^\circ A$$

由 $I_{fN} = 382.41A$ 查空载特性得: $E_0 = 14331V$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{E_0 - U_N}{U_N} \times 100\% = \frac{14331 - 11000}{11000} \times 100\% = 30.28\%$$

第十三章 同步发电机在大电网上运行

13-1

解:

$$(1) \ E_{0*} = \sqrt{U_*^2 + (I_* \cdot x_{s*})^2} = \sqrt{2} = 1.414$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{E_{0*} - U_*}{U_*} \times 100\% = 41.4\%$$

$$\delta = \arctan \frac{I_* \cdot x_{s*}}{U_*} = 45^\circ$$

$$(2) \ \overset{\bullet}{I}_* = 0.9$$

$$\theta = 31.79^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{E}_{0*} &= \dot{U}_* + j\dot{I}_* \cdot x_{s*} \\
 &= 1 + j0.9 \angle -31.79^\circ \\
 &= 1.474 + j0.765 \\
 &= 1.66 \angle 27.43^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E_{0*} = 1.66 \quad \delta = 27.43^\circ$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{1.66 - 1}{1} \times 100\% = 66\%$$

$$(3) \quad \dot{I}_* = 0.9$$

$$\theta = 31.79^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{E}_{0*} &= \dot{U}_* + j\dot{I}_* \cdot x_{s*} \\
 &= 1 + j0.9 \angle 31.79^\circ \\
 &= 0.526 + j0.765 \\
 &= 0.928 \angle 55.49^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E_{0*} = 0.928 \quad \delta = 55.49^\circ$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{0.928 - 1}{1} \times 100\% = -7.2\%$$

13-2

解:

$$(1) \quad \text{设 } \dot{U}_{N*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ \quad \text{则 } \dot{I}_* = 1 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{N*} + j\dot{I}_* \cdot x_{q*} = 1.0 + j0.6$$

$$\delta = \arctan \frac{0.6}{1} = 30.96^\circ$$

$$\varphi = \theta + \delta = 0^\circ + 30.96^\circ = 30.96^\circ$$

$$I_{d*} = I \cdot \sin \varphi = 0.514$$

$$I_{q*} = I \cdot \cos \varphi = 0.857$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_{0*} &= \dot{U}_* \cdot \cos \delta_N + I_{d*} \cdot x_{d*} \\ &= 1 \times \cos 30.96^\circ + 0.514 \\ &= 1.372 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{1.372 - 1}{1} \times 100\% = 37.2\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{M*} &= \frac{\dot{E}_{0*} \cdot \dot{U}_*}{x_{d*}} \cdot \sin \delta + \frac{U_*^2 (x_{d*} - x_{q*})}{2x_{d*} \cdot x_{q*}} \sin 2\delta \\ &= 1.372 \sin \delta + 0.333 \sin 2\delta \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $\dot{U}_{N*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ$ 则 $\left| \dot{I}_* \right| = 0.9$

$$\dot{I}_* = 0.765 - j0.474 = 0.9 \angle 31.79^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{N*} + j\dot{I}_* \cdot x_{q*} = 1.284 + j0.459$$

$$\delta = \arctan \frac{0.459}{1.284} = 19.67^\circ$$

$$\varphi = \theta + \delta = 31.79^\circ + 19.67^\circ = 51.46^\circ$$

$$I_{d*} = I \cdot \sin \varphi = 0.704$$

$$I_{q*} = I \cdot \cos \varphi = 0.561$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_{0*} &= \dot{U}_* \cdot \cos \delta_N + I_{d*} \cdot x_{d*} \\ &= 1 \times \cos 19.67^\circ + 0.704 \\ &= 1.646 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{1.646 - 1}{1} \times 100\% = 64.6\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{M*} &= \frac{\dot{E}_{0*} \cdot \dot{U}_*}{x_{d*}} \cdot \sin \delta + \frac{U_*^2 (x_{d*} - x_{q*})}{2x_{d*} \cdot x_{q*}} \sin 2\delta \\ &= 1.646 \sin \delta + 0.333 \sin 2\delta \end{aligned}$$

(3) 设 $\dot{U}_{N*} = 1\angle 0^\circ$ 则 $\left| \dot{I}_{*} \right| = 0.9$

$$\dot{I}_{*} = 0.765 + j0.474 = 0.9\angle -31.79^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{N*} + j\dot{I}_{*} \cdot x_{q*} = 0.716 + j0.459$$

$$\delta = \arctan \frac{0.459}{0.716} = 32.66^\circ$$

$$\varphi = \theta + \delta = 32.66^\circ - 31.79^\circ = 0.87^\circ$$

$$I_{d*} = I \cdot \sin \varphi = 0.014$$

$$E_{0*} = \dot{U}_{*} \cdot \cos \delta_N + I_{d*} \cdot x_{d*}$$

$$= 1 \times \cos 32.66^\circ + 0.014$$

$$= 0.856$$

$$\Delta U\% = \frac{0.856 - 1}{1} \times 100\% = -14.4\%$$

$$P_{M*} = \frac{E_{0*} \cdot \dot{U}_{*}}{x_{d*}} \cdot \sin \delta + \frac{U_{*}^2 (x_{d*} - x_{q*})}{2x_{d*} \cdot x_{q*}} \sin 2\delta$$

$$= 0.856 \sin \delta + 0.333 \sin 2\delta$$

13-3

解:

$$(1) U_\phi = \frac{U_N}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{105000}{\sqrt{3}} = 6.06KV$$

$$I_\phi = I_l = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3}U_N} = \frac{24000}{\sqrt{3} \times 10.5} = 1.32KA$$

$$\text{故 } Z_b = \frac{U_\delta}{I_\delta} = \frac{6.06}{1.32} = 4.6\Omega$$

$$\text{所以 } x_{d*} = \frac{x_d}{Z_b} = \frac{5}{4.6} = 1.09 \quad x_{q*} = \frac{x_q}{Z_b} = \frac{2.76}{4.6} = 0.6$$

$$P_* = \frac{E_{0*} \cdot U_*}{x_{d*}} \cdot \sin \delta + \frac{U_*^2 (x_{d*} - x_{q*})}{2x_{d*} \cdot x_{q*}} \sin 2\delta$$

$$= 1.376 \sin \delta + 0.375 \sin 2\delta$$

$$(2) P_* = \frac{20MKVA}{24MKVA} = 0.833$$

$$\text{解方程 } 1.376 \sin \delta + 0.375 \sin 2\delta = 0.833$$

$$\text{得 } \delta = 23.8^\circ$$

$$(3) I_{d*} = \frac{E_{0*} - U_* \cdot \cos \delta}{x_{d*}} = \frac{1.5 - 1 \cdot \cos 23.8^\circ}{1.09} = 0.537$$

$$I_{q*} = \frac{U_* \cdot \sin \delta}{x_{q*}} = \frac{1 \cdot \sin 23.8^\circ}{0.6} = 0.673$$

$$I_* = \sqrt{I_{d*}^2 + I_{q*}^2} = 0.86$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{I_{d*}}{I_{q*}} = 38.57^\circ$$

$$\theta = \varphi - \delta = 14.77^\circ$$

$$\text{所以 } Q = S \cdot U_* I_* \sin \theta = 24MVA \cdot 1 \times 0.86 \sin 14.77^\circ = 5.256MVA$$

$$(4) \frac{dP_*}{d\delta} = 1.376 \cos \delta + 0.75 \cos 2\delta = 0$$

$$\text{因为 } 1 < \cos \delta < 1, \text{ 解这个方程得 } \cos \delta = 0.3842$$

$$\text{即 } \delta = 67.4^\circ$$

$$\text{所以 } \sin \delta = 0.923 \quad \sin 2\delta = 0.71$$

$$\text{故 } P_{\max*} = 1.376 \times 0.923 + 0.375 \times 0.71 = 1.54$$

$$P_{\max} = 1.54 \times 24MW = 36.96MW$$

13-4

解:

$$(1) \dot{E}_{0*} = \dot{U}_* + jI_* \cdot x_{s*}, \quad \dot{U}_* = jI_* \cdot x_{s*} + \dot{E}_{0*}'$$

$$\text{所以 } \dot{E}_{0*}' = 2\dot{U}_* - \dot{E}_{0*}$$

$$\text{令 } \dot{U}_* = 1\angle 0^\circ, \quad P_* = 0.5$$

$$\text{则 } P_* = \frac{\dot{E}_{0*}' \cdot \dot{U}_*}{x_{s*}} \sin \delta = 0.5 \Rightarrow \delta = 24.62^\circ$$

$$\text{所以 } \dot{E}_{0*} = \dot{U}_* + jI_* \cdot x_{s*} = 1.2\angle 24.62^\circ$$

$$\dot{E}_{0*}' = 2\dot{U}_* - \dot{E}_{0*} = 2 - 1.2\angle 24.62^\circ = 1.038\angle -28.81^\circ$$

$$(2) P_* = \frac{\dot{E}_{0*}' \cdot \dot{U}_*}{x_{s*}} \sin \delta = 0.5$$

$$\dot{E}_{0*} = 1.1 \text{ 时 } \dot{E}_{0*}' = 1.038 \text{ 不变}$$

$$\varphi = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{1.1 \times 1.04}\right) = 61.24^\circ$$

$$2I_* \cdot x_{s*} = \sqrt{E_{0*}^2 + E_{0*}'^2 - 2E_{0*}E_{0*}' \cos 61.24^\circ} = 1.09$$

$$U_{0*} = 0.5 \sqrt{2 \left[E_{0*}^2 + E_{0*}'^2 - (2I_* \cdot x_{s*})^2 \right]} = 0.92$$

13-6

解:

$$\dot{U}_* = 1\angle 0^\circ \quad \dot{I}_{D*} = 0.8 + j0.6$$

$$\dot{I}_* = -0.8 - j0.6$$

$$\dot{U}_* + jI_* x_{q*} = 1.36 - j0.48 = 1.44\angle -19.44^\circ$$

$$\text{故 } \delta = -19.4^\circ$$

$$\theta = \arccos 0.8 = 36.9^\circ$$

$$\text{所以 } I_{d*} = I_* \sin(\theta - \delta) = 0.832$$

$$E_{0*} = U_* \cos \delta + I_{d*} \cdot x_{d*} = 1 \cdot \cos(-19.4^\circ) + 0.832 \times 1 = 1.77$$

所以该电动机在过励状态下运行。

第十六章 直流电机的基本原理和电磁关系

16-3. 解:

(1) 单叠绕组 $a=p=2$

$$\text{总导体数 } N=2N_0 Z=756$$

$$C_e = \frac{pN}{60a} = 12.6$$

$$\text{感应电动势 } E_a = C_e \Phi n = 220.5V$$

$$(2) \quad C_T = \frac{pN}{2\pi a} = 120.3$$

$$T = C_T \Phi I_a = 31.6$$

16-7 . 解:

(1) 单波绕组 $a=1$

$$C_e = \frac{pN}{60a} = 8.87$$

$$\text{每次磁通 } \Phi = \frac{Ea}{C_e n} = 0.0173 \text{wb}$$

$$(2) \text{ 单叠绕组 } a=p=2$$

$$C_e = \frac{pN}{60a} = 4.43$$

$$\text{感应电动势 } E'_a = C_e \Phi n = 115 \text{V}$$

$$(3) E''_a = C_e \Phi n = 184.1$$

$$(4) \text{ 单波绕组 } k C_T = \frac{pN}{2\pi a} = 84.67$$

$$(5) P_M = T\Omega = \frac{2\pi pN}{60} = 2301.2$$

$$I'_a = \frac{P_M}{E'_a} = 20 \text{A} \quad T' = C_T \Phi I'_a = 29.3 \text{N.m}$$

16—8. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 单波绕组 } a=1$$

$$A = \frac{NI_a}{\pi D_a 2a} = 187.5 \text{A/cm}$$

$$(2) F_a = \frac{NI_a}{8pa} = 1016 \text{A/极}$$

$$(3) \text{ 电刷顺时针转过 } 10^\circ \text{ 电角度, } \beta=10^\circ$$

$$\text{电枢磁动势直轴最大值 } F_{ad} = F_a \frac{2\beta}{\pi} = 113 \text{A}$$

$$\text{交轴最大值 } F_{aq} = F_a \frac{\pi - 2\beta}{\pi} = 903 \text{A}$$

16—9. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 单波绕组 } a=1$$

$$A = \frac{NI_a}{\pi 2D_a 2a} = 204 \text{A/cm}$$

$$(2) F_a = \frac{NI_a}{8pa} = 1136.4A$$

$$(3) F_{cqd} = 12\%F_a = 136.4A$$

$$(4) E_{aN} = U_N + I_{aN}r_a = 100V$$

对应的有效励磁电流 $I_{fo} = 1.36A$

额定情况下 $I_{fN} = 1.53A$

$$\Delta I_f = 0.17A \quad N_f = \frac{F_{aqd}}{\Delta I_f} = 803 \text{匝}$$

16—10. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 电机额定电流 } I_N = \frac{P_N}{U_N} = 78.26A$$

$$(2) \text{ 励磁电流 } I_f = \frac{U_N}{r_f} = 3.48A$$

$$\text{电枢电流 } I_a = I_N + I_f = 81.74A$$

$$\text{励磁损耗 } P_f = U_N I_f = 400.76W$$

$$\text{电枢铜损 } P_a = I_a^2 r_a = 467.7W$$

$$\text{电刷损耗 } P_b = 2\Delta U I_a = 163.48W$$

$$\text{机械功率 } P_M + P_N + P_f + P_a + P_b = 10031.94W$$

$$\text{输入功率 } P_1 = P_M + P_{Fe} + P_{mec} = 10541.94W$$

$$\text{效率 } \eta = \frac{P_N}{P_1} = 85.37\%$$

$$(2) P_M = 10031.94W \quad T = \frac{P_M}{\Omega} = 66.07Nm$$

17—4. 解:

$$\text{额定电流 } I_N = \frac{P_N}{U_N} = 400A$$

$$\text{并励发电机的电枢反应去磁作用 } F_{aqd} = I_f N_f - N_f I_{f0} = 1991.7A$$

采用极复励, 用串励绕组的磁化作用补偿电枢反应的去磁作用

$$I_M N_s = F_{aqd} \quad N_s = \frac{F_{aqd}}{I_N} = 5\text{匝}$$

17—5. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 额定时 } E = U_N - I_N r_a - 2\Delta U = 208.5V \quad n_N = \frac{E}{C_e \phi}$$

$$\text{空载时 } n_0 = \frac{U_N}{C_e \phi} \quad n_0 = \frac{U_N n_N}{E} = 1213.4 r/\text{min}$$

$$\Delta n = (n_0 - n_N) / n_N = 5.5\%$$

$$(2) \quad n_N = \frac{E}{C_e 85\% \Phi_0} \quad n_0 = \frac{U_N}{C_e \Phi_0}$$

$$n_0 = 1031.4 \quad \Delta n = -10.3\%$$

17—6. 解:

$$(1) \text{ 满载时输入功率: } P_1 = \frac{P_N}{\eta} = \frac{3.5}{0.8} = 4.375KW$$

$$\text{电枢电流: } I_a = \frac{P_1}{U_N} = \frac{4375}{220} = 19.89A$$

$$\text{反电动势: } E_a = U_N - I_a r_a - 2\Delta U = 220 - 19.89 \times 0.8 - 2 = 202.1V$$

$$\text{串励电动机: } I = I_a = I_s = 19.89A$$

$$\text{考虑电枢反应去磁作用后: } I_{f0} = I_s - \Delta I_f = 19.89 - 1 = 18.89A$$

$$\text{利用插值法得: } C_e \Phi = 0.20 + (0.22 - 0.20) \times \frac{18.89 - 15.7}{22.0 - 15.7} = 0.2101$$

$$\text{故满载时转速: } n = \frac{E_a}{C_e \Phi} = \frac{202.1}{0.2101} = 962r/min$$

$$(2) \text{ 半载时电枢电流: } I_a = 19.89 \times 0.5 = 9.945A$$

$$\text{反电动势: } E_a = U_N - I_a r_a - 2\Delta U = 220 - 9.945 \times 0.8 - 2 = 210V$$

$$I = I_a = I_s = 9.945A$$

$$\Delta I_f = 0.5A$$

$$I_{f0} = I_s - \Delta I_f = 9.945 - 0.5 = 9.445A$$

$$C_e \Phi = 0.16 + (0.18 - 0.16) \times \frac{9.445 - 8.8}{11.3 - 8.8} = 0.1652$$

$$\text{半载时转速: } n = \frac{E_a}{C_e \Phi} = \frac{210}{0.1652} = 1271r/min$$

(3) 当转速为 2000r/min 时, 电枢电流很小, 可以略去电枢绕组得电压降

$$\text{此时感应电动势: } E_a = U_N = 220V$$

$$C_e \Phi = \frac{220}{2000} = 0.11$$

$$\text{故 } I = 3.6 + (5.7 - 3.6) \times \frac{0.11 - 0.08}{0.12 - 0.08} = 5.175A$$

所以负载电流至少 5.175A

17-10. 解:

$$(1) I_{st} = \frac{U_N}{r_a} = \frac{220}{0.51} = 431.37A$$

$$(2) I_N = \frac{P_N}{0.8U_N} = 12.5A$$

$$R_1 = \frac{U_N}{I_{st1}} = \frac{220}{2 \times 12.5} = 8.8\Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1.2}{2} R_1 = 5.28\Omega$$

$$R_3 = \frac{1.2}{2} R_2 = 3.168\Omega$$

$$R_4 = \frac{1.2}{2} R_3 = 1.901\Omega$$

$$R_5 = \frac{1.2}{2} R_4 = 1.141\Omega$$

$$R_6 = \frac{1.2}{2} R_5 = 0.685\Omega$$

$$R_7 = \frac{1.2}{2} R_6 < r_a \text{ 所以起动变阻器应分成 6 级, 各级电阻如下:}$$

$$\text{第一级电阻 } R_1 - R_2 = 3.52\Omega$$

$$\text{第二级电阻 } R_2 - R_3 = 2.112\Omega$$

$$\text{第三级电阻 } R_3 - R_4 = 1.267\Omega$$

$$\text{第四级电阻 } R_4 - R_5 = 0.76\Omega$$

$$\text{第五级电阻 } R_5 - R_6 = 0.456\Omega$$

$$\text{第六级电阻 } R_6 - r_a = 0.175\Omega$$